

School Board Journal

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THE SPIRIT OF '49.

The Board of Education, of San Francisco, will proceed at once to replace all school buildings destroyed by earthquake and fire with new structures, modern in design, orientation and equipment.



RECENT DECISIONS.

Under the law of 1867, authorizing school directors to occupy sufficient ground for the erection of school buildings, the title acquired by the school district is merely a right to use and occupy the land condemned, and when this use ceases the title reverts to the original owners.—*Lazarus v. Morris*, Pa.

Plaintiff's testator, holding a school teacher's certificate, was employed for an indefinite time by a school board to teach a particular public school in 1894, which he taught until he was prevented from doing so by the city superintendent of New York schools without any action of the city board of education, or any one having authority to discharge him. Held that, testator's claim being at all times in contemplation of law a liquidated claim, he was entitled to recover interest on payments unlawfully withheld.—*Shaul v. Board of Education of City of New York, N. Y.* (Supreme Court).

The holders of bonds illegally issued by a school district stand in the place of the original purchasers of the bonds, and may maintain a suit in their name as the real party in interest to recover from the proceeds of the property purchased by the proceeds of the sale of the bonds the amount due them.—*Board of Trustees of Fordsville v. Postel*, Kentucky.

General laws passed by the Legislature in regard to the common schools, and prescribing the duties of boards of education in counties and cities, are paramount, and control conflicting provisions of city charters; but such charters may contain additional provisions, or provide for matters not enumerated in the general law, so long as such provisions are not in conflict with the general law.—*McKenzie v. Board of Education, San Francisco, Cal.* (Appellate Court).

The state constitution as amended in 1894, which provides that the school fund of the state shall not be loaned to private persons or corporations, but may be invested in national, state, county, municipal, or school district bonds, not only prohibits the investment of the school fund in private securities, but defines the character of public securities in which it may be invested as the bonds of the several bodies politic therein enumerated, and prohibits its investment in any other.—*State v. Clausen*, Washington.

Formation of School Districts.

The revised statutes of 1899, with reference to the formation of new school districts, declares that, if the assent of the portions of district to be divided be not given, the matter may be referred to the county commissioner, and on appeal may be submitted to a board of arbitrators, which board is required to render a decision which shall conform to the proposition contained in the notice and voted on at the annual meeting, and the county commissioner is then required to transmit the decision to the various clerks of the districts interested and to the clerk of the district divided, who is required to enter the same on his records, etc. Held, that such section impliedly required the judgment of the board of arbitration to be reduced to writing, signed by its members, and filed so that, where no formal decision was written or filed in favor of the division, no new district was thereby created.—*State ex inf. Richeson v. Cummins*, Missouri (Appellate Court).

Under the law providing that in forming new school districts no district shall contain less

than four sections of land, unless said district can support six months' school per year, a new district containing less than four sections may be created by the county superintendent and county commissioners, if they are of the opinion that it will support a school for six months during the year and their determination on this point is final.—*Wilsey v. Cornwall*, Washington.

Where the county superintendent is petitioned to organize a school district, he is not restricted to the organization of a district with the boundaries described in the petition, but may in a proper case modify such boundaries.—*Wilsey v. Cornwall*, Washington.

Under the laws providing that the action of the county superintendent in organizing a new school district may be reviewed on appeal to the county commissioners, whose decision shall be final, the court has no jurisdiction to review the action of the board on such an appeal, unless there is a want of jurisdiction or some action in excess of jurisdiction.—*Wilsey v. Cornwall*, Washington.

School Officers.

The superintendent of schools is a public officer, whose duties are specifically prescribed by Pol. Code, and additional duties cannot be imposed upon him by a city charter.—*McKenzie v. Board of Education, San Francisco, Cal.* (Appellate Court).

The Political Code requiring the county superintendent of schools "to superintend the schools of the county," does not make it the duty of such superintendent to prefer charges against teachers.—*McKenzie v. Board of Education, San Francisco, Cal.* (Appellate Court).

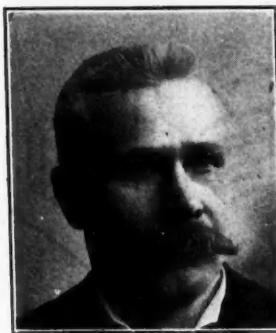
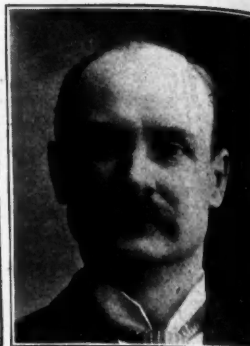
The Kentucky statutes of 1903 provide that the trustees of graded common school districts shall be divided into three classes, to hold office for one, two, and three years, respectively, "or until their successors are elected and qualified," and on the first Saturday in May following the first election, and each year thereafter, two trustees shall be elected to succeed two trustees retiring from office. At the election in 1905 all the trustees were elected, as there had been no election in 1902, so that the term of all the trustees had expired. Held, that the trustees were properly elected, and authorized to submit to a vote of the electors of the district the question of the issuance of bonds in the manner provided by the law.—*Lee v. Trustees of Shepherdsville Graded Common School District No. 4*, Kentucky.

Under the Kentucky Statutes of 1903 relative to graded common school districts, the powers and duties of trustees, and the levy and collection of taxes for school purposes, must be liberally construed with a view to effectuate their purposes.—*Churchill v. Board of Trustees of Highland Park Graded School*, Kentucky.

Apportionment of School Funds.

A county board of education constitutes a tribunal for determining matters of local controversy as to the administration of the school law; but this does not oust the court of equity of power to enjoin the school authorities from making unlawful payments of part of the county school fund to a municipal school system, operating independently of the county system.—*Clark v. Cline*, Georgia.

If the county school fund of a county has customarily been paid to the county school commissioner, and a division made and the share of the city system of schools paid by him to the city, and if the amount so paid is larger than the city system is entitled to under the law, and the county officials intend to continue such payment, citizens and taxpayers of a county outside of a city, who were also patrons of a school outside the city, are authorized to apply for injunction to prevent such payments.—*Clark v. Cline*, Georgia.

HON. J. E. BANGS.
Illinois.HON. G. V. BUCHANAN.
Missouri.

Candidates for State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Children of school age, resident in the county, attending the public schools of a town or city, are to be counted in the school population of such town or city in apportioning school funds, under the Political Code, and are entitled to have their share of such county funds paid over to the proper officer of the municipal school board.—*Clark v. Cline*, Georgia.

School Taxes.

The Kentucky statutes of 1903 authorize the holding of an election in proposed graded school districts to determine whether a tax shall be levied for the purpose of maintaining a graded common school. Section 4469 declares graded common school districts to be incorporated, and provides for their management by a board of trustees. Section 4470 authorizes the board of trustees to sue and be sued, contract, hold, and dispose of property, etc. Section 4481 authorizes the trustees to provide funds for school expenses. Section 4482 requires the trustees, in a district where an ad valorem tax has been voted, to levy and collect such tax on property within the limits of the school district. Held that, where the board of trustees unlawfully levies and collects a tax on property outside of the school district, it may, and should, levy a further tax to refund the money unlawfully collected.—*Churchill v. Board of Trustees of Highland Park Graded School*, Kentucky.



Placing Him.

Yes, he's a quarter-back in college.
That's football, isn't it?
Yes, quarter-back in football.
What is he in his studies?
Oh, he's away back in them.



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B. STEKETEE
HollandM. J. RIE
Bay City

School Room Hygiene

SCHOOL SANITATION.

By Dr. Robinson, Deputy, Indiana.

The proper place to begin popular education on sanitary questions is in the construction of our public buildings and more especially in the construction of our schoolhouses.

It is here that the most important years of life are spent, and certainly the very best is none too good for these embryo citizens.

The orator has learnedly and wordily referred to the little red schoolhouse as the palladium of our liberties. If it is to be a real safeguard to our liberties we ought to make it promote, not only his mental activities and advancement, but we ought to see to it that it promotes as well his physical and moral well being. We do this by building it to conform to the most approved plans. The schoolhouse ought to be a model in sanitary construction, but we know that it is exceptional to find one that is so. Usually the pupils are alternately freezing and suffocating; colds are engendered, throats become irritated and sore. A homeless bacillus of malignant type finds a location favorable for its growth, an epidemic is inaugurated, and perhaps some deaths occur all because the heating and ventilation in school district No. 4 is defective.

Speaking of schools I am reminded that while schoolrooms should be irreproachable from a sanitary point of view, the teacher himself should be well. It is really more important that he be well than that he should be competent to teach the principles of music, which I understand is now a requirement. No pity for the only daughter of a dependent mother should be a factor in securing for her a position as teacher if her health record is shady.

Especially should we guard against the employment of tubercular teachers. I, myself, attended a school one of whose teachers, a consumptive, taught until within a few weeks of his death.

Such a thing should now be impossible anywhere. Think of it, the dust in that recitation room held constantly in suspension myriads of

bacilli ready to implant themselves on any favorable location such as a sore throat or irritated bronchial tubes. Those charged with the selection of teachers should bear in mind that *physical fitness* is primary in importance. There are efforts being made to have competent supervision and inspection in the cities, but what shall we do in our country schools? Have more teaching of the principles upon which health depends. Pope well said that "the proper study of mankind is man." Let teacher and pupil study physical man together, make the course in hygiene so full that the teacher will be competent to exercise all the more common functions of the sanitarium. Make it one of the specified duties to care for the health of the children entrusted to his care. Certainly the surroundings in which a child is to pass the first years of its life should be conducive to perfect physical development.

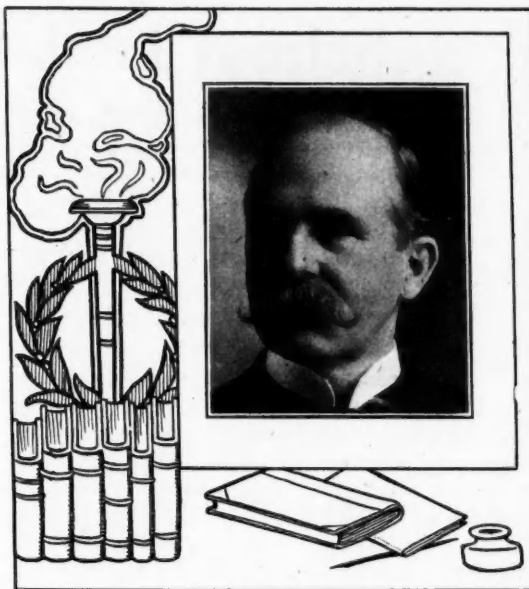
SCHOOL HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

The medical examiners for the New Orleans schools report that about half of the children in the public schools have not been vaccinated.

Camden, N. J. The board of health has urged the board of education to stop vendors of cheap candy from visiting school grounds, claiming that the goods do much injury to health.

Leadville, Colo. The school board has provided for disinfecting the school rooms twice a month. Solidified formalin is used. It is a new discovery and is proving effective. It resembles paraffine and when heated gives off formaldehyde gas, which is sure death to all germs. The city physician gives his cordial approval of its use.

Cincinnati, O. The retiring health commissioner has recommended to his successor that the matter of medical inspection of public school children and the fumigation of every schoolhouse, every week, be adopted. These measures have been tabled for a long time, but eventually they may be accepted.



MAX JENNINGS.

President Board of Education, St. Clair, Mich.

The school board of Milwaukee, Wis., has under consideration the employment of medical examiners for the public schools.

Six or eight schools will be systematically inspected by physicians without cost for the next three months in order to demonstrate to the school board the necessity for such inspection.

In speaking of the proposition to provide free dentistry for the public school children of New York city a proposition that seems likely to carry, the president of the Board of Health said: "I do not know of any single plan for the promotion of health which will do the same amount of good as this idea of compulsory dentistry."

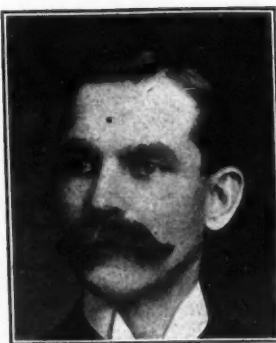
The new board of health law for Minnesota gives that board much additional authority concerning the public schools. It must provide for the examination of children with diseased eyes, and regulate vaccination. Others of the board's duties which schools are more or less interested in are the looking after smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, parasitic diseases, offensive trades, the pollution of streams, the construction and equipment of schools, hospitals, almshouses, prisons and other institutions; the furnishing of vaccine matter, car sanitation.



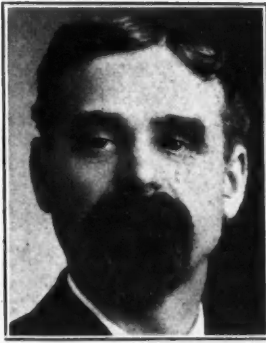
B. STEKETEL,
Holland.



C. B. STOWELL,
Hudson.



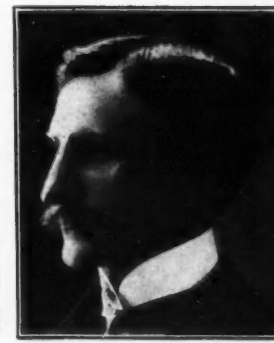
W. J. McBRATNEY,
Saginaw.



PETER SIBENALER,
Menominee.



T. R. EASTERDAY,
Sault Ste. Marie.



A. V. FRIEDRICK,
Traverse City.



M. J. RIEGEL,
Bay City.



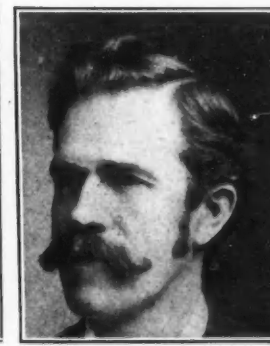
A. E. PALMER,
Adrian.



C. D. CARPENTER,
Big Rapids.



CHARLES B. LAMB,
Charlotte.



M. P. WHITE,
Dowagiac.



G. A. MATTHEWS,
Jackson.

PRESIDENTS OF MICHIGAN BOARDS OF EDUCATION.

School Legislation in Ohio.

The Ohio School Improvement Federation has, during its short three years' existence, been working to create a wholesome educational sentiment in the state, to remove school elections from political partisan elections and to make teaching a profession recognized, protected and justly compensated. In short, this new educational movement has labored to have a more effective school system.

Separate School Elections.

One measure which has been carried requires the names of all candidates for members of Boards of Education, however nominated, to be placed on a ballot without any designation whatever, except "For Board of Education." The whole number of ballots to be printed for each school district is to be divided by the number of candidates, and the quotient so obtained is the number of ballots to be printed in series of ballots. The names are then alphabetically arranged and the first series printed. Then the first name is placed last and the same number printed, and so on until each name has stood first on a list. These ballots are then arranged in tablets with no two ballots with same order of names consecutive. The vote is indicated by placing a cross at the left of the name of the person for whom the vote is cast. The one having the highest number of votes is elected, and the second highest and so on, until the required number has been elected. This law will do much to place the schools on a true educational basis. The Australian ballot put school elections under political party domination. This will remove a great hindrance to effective school work.

Minimum Salary for Teachers With State Aid for Poor School Districts.

Another law provides that no person shall be employed as teacher in any public school in the State of Ohio for less than \$40 a month, nor for less than eight months a year unless in completing an unexpired term. Any school district having at least twenty times as many persons of school age as teachers to be employed, and that has levied 12 mills school tax, nine mills of which shall go to the tuition fund, shall

have aid from the state treasury if it should not be able to pay teacher or teachers. In case a district should have deficit in tuition after complying with this law, the Board of Education is to send sworn statements of the amount of the deficit for eight months to the county auditor and he is to forward it, if correct, to the state auditor, who is to issue voucher for deficit on the state treasurer in favor of the treasurer of the school district.

This law will not affect any existing contract with teachers, but will be in force hereafter, and no teacher can be employed for less than \$40 per month. This is for the protection of the schools. Art. VI, Sec. 2, of the State Constitution requires the General Assembly to provide for a thorough and efficient school system throughout the state. The last General Assembly has more fully met the provisions of the state constitution, that have been overlooked quite too long, than any other.

To protect its educational interests the state has required its agents—the boards of education—to have at least eight months of school in all school districts of the state. It has in its compulsory law required the parents to send their children to school during the whole time their schools are in session. The parents who violate this law may be fined and even imprisoned. The state has passed strict laws with heavy fines against any person, company or corporation employing any child under fourteen years of age while school is in session, or any child under sixteen without an age and schooling certificate from proper authority.

Question of Salary.

The state of Ohio has endeavored to pour the oil on the "squeak" to insure efficient schools, and instructs and requires its educational agents—the boards of education—to pay not less than \$40 a month for the teachers in the public school, and has guaranteed to pay the deficit from the state treasury that may arise in any school district that has done all it can for itself. Is this not fair? Is it not wise?

The state by this act has said that if a teacher is worth \$40, its agents should pay it, and if a

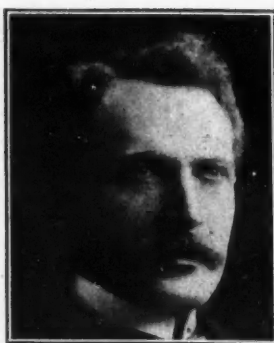
person is not worth \$320 per year, or 87 cents per day, counting 365 for the year, is not the person to be intrusted with the education of its future citizenship. The state in this act has instructed its educational agents—the boards of education—to manage this great education industry on the same business principles necessary to make any industry a success. There is no one industry of so much importance to the whole people as the training of its rising generation. Business experience has demonstrated that it is more economical to employ competent persons at good living salaries, than to have incompetent persons at any price. No factory can afford to employ those who damage its own products. Too many twentieth century schools are managed on a sixteenth century policy.

The new officers chosen by the Pennsylvania State School Convention, held at Harrisburg, are as follows: President, Hilliary M. Lessig, of Montgomery; first vice-president, J. A. McMillen, of Allegheny; second vice-president, Prof. George A. Hoagland, Delaware; third vice-president, J. S. Frederick, Chester; recording secretary, D. F. Bost, Lehigh; corresponding secretary, Rev. A. M. Kieffer; financier and treasurer, James W. Howarth, Delaware. The following were appointed an executive committee: Dr. R. F. Stotler, of Allegheny; H. W. Shick, of Berks; J. A. Stees, of Cumberland; George Bilger, of Clearfield, and James Brown, of Columbia.

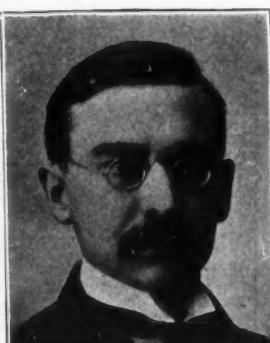
St. Louis, Mo. The board of education has voted to continue its former policy of renting a hall for the graduation exercises of the high school students. It was argued that exercises afford a means of bringing the work of the schools before a large number of people.

Southington, Conn. In granting a holiday for the annual county teachers' convention, the school board made a provision that the teachers may be excused from their classes on condition that they will attend all the sessions of the meeting. A custom of attending one of the sessions only and using the remainder of the day for shopping was the immediate cause of the action.

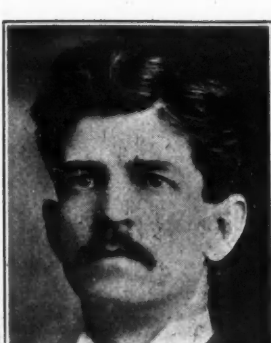
A savings bank system is to be added to the public schools of Lawrence, Kans.



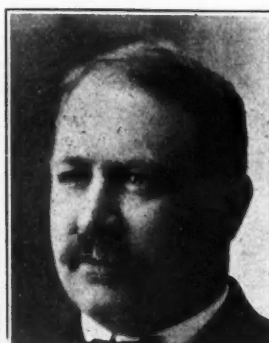
DR. GEO. B. WEISER,
New Ulm.



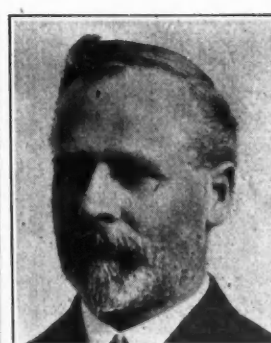
J. C. H. ENGEL,
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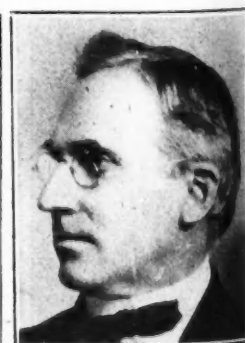
H. L. SUMPTION,
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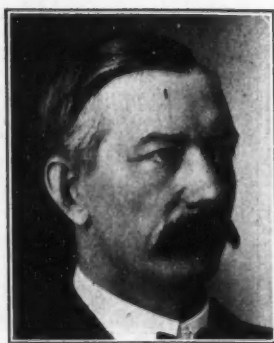
W. H. DAY,
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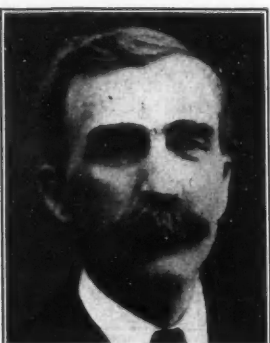
JOHN STREET,
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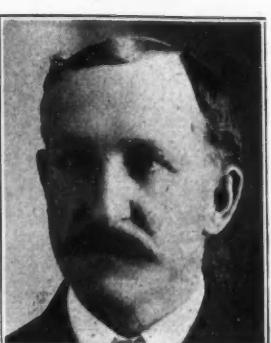
GEO. W. MUNFORD,
Two Harbors.



I. M. OLSEN
Sleepy Eye.



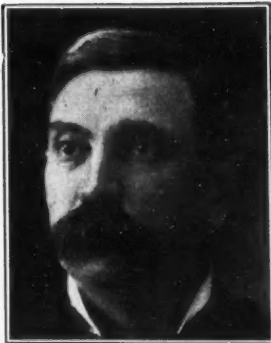
G. MORRIS
St. James.



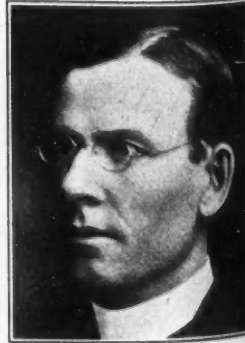
JOSEPH ROSKILLY,
Virginia.



J. T. COLLIN
Rochester.



CHAS. E. SHELDON,
Red Wing.



E. P. PETERSON,
Litchfield.

Presidents of Minnesota Boards of Education.

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The School Superintendent.

Cleveland, O. W. H. Elson has been elected superintendent to succeed Stratton D. Brooks. Mr. Elson served as superintendent of the schools at Grand Rapids, Mich., for several years.

St. Paul, Minn. Supt. J. A. Smith has resigned, and will retire with the close of the school year. He will reside at Springfield, Ill., and devote his time to private interests.

New York City. Supt. W. H. Maxwell's salary has been increased from \$8,000 to \$10,000.

Indiana. Supt. Fassett A. Cotton has been nominated for re-election as state superintendent of public instruction on the republican ticket.

Supt. G. V. Buchanan, who is one of the most progressive school men of Missouri, is a candidate for the state superintendency.

Ohio. The salary of the state school commissioner has been increased from \$2,000 to \$4,000 per year.

Massillon, O. Superintendent of Schools C. L. Cronebaugh has asked the board of education to provide a separate room for incorrigible pupils. Mr. Cronebaugh stated that it is an injustice to other children to permit one or two children to disturb a whole class and urged the segregation of such disturbers.

According to press reports the revised spelling recommended by the Carnegie Spelling Board has been adopted in all its essentials in the public schools of Plainfield, N. J. All words given in the list of three hundred must be spelled by the pupils according to the new form.

Chicago, Ill. Superintendent Cooley has thrown down the gauntlet and has commenced a systematic attack upon school fraternities. This is a direct result of the recent dissolution of the injunction permitting the board of education to enforce the Greek letter society exclusion rule. The rule provides that no member of such societies may take part in school athletics or oratorical contests or participate in any affairs as a representative of the school.

Superintendent F. A. Cotton, of Indiana, discourages secret societies in the high schools. He says: "The tendency on the part of the high schools to ape college life is to be discouraged, always, for the reason that most frequently the least desirable phases are copied. Secret societies have no place in the high school and should not be tolerated. Class yells, class colors, and excessive class spirit are very frequently breeders of rowdiness. It is not the intention at all to convey the impression that there is to be no fun or joy in the high school. On the contrary, every day should be full of joy and cheer and living for something that is worth while."

Pittsburg, Pa. According to Superintendent Samuel Andrews of the Pittsburg public schools there are 200 pupils in those schools who stutter. The board of education has just employed a Chicago specialist in stuttering who agrees to cure them all of the affliction. He will start in on his duties next Monday. In addition to the 200 stutters in the schools Supt. Andrews says that there are fully 100 others who are kept out by their parents because of their affliction.

Elizabeth, N. J. Supt. Wm. J. Shearer says: Most people will object to sectarian instruction in the other than church schools. Less will find fault with religious instruction, in the broad sense of the word religious. Certainly, not even the atheist or the infidel would object to thorough training in morals. Then, why should we not demand it? Give to this subject one-tenth

of the time wasted on far less important branches, and we will have a body of citizens who will make this republic invincible and everlasting. Neglect it, and history will repeat itself once more.

"Self-government by pupils should be entered upon in the schools of this city," said Supt. Maxwell of New York recently. "There is a better way of controlling pupils than through repressive and coercive measures. Self-control and active co-operation by pupils in school management are the essential features of a well-governed school."

Little Falls, Minn. A provision incorporated in a revised code of the board of education provides the compensation of \$3 per day and mileage of 10 cents a mile to all members of county school boards attending county board meetings or county school conventions.

Hereafter each county will have but one such meeting a year, and it is expected that the money allowed to those attending will draw a large number from all districts of the county and make the meeting a success, at least from the standpoint of attendance.

Indianapolis, Ind. The board of education recently formulated a rule requiring graduate students of the high schools to pay tuition fees. Under the new rule a student remaining in the high schools over four years will be obliged to pay a fee of \$5 for each course taken. The board believes that a saving of about \$7,000 a year will be made by this action.

Philadelphia. A proposed new rule provides that: Incidental promotions within a school may be made by the principal of the school whenever, in his or her judgment, the progress of the pupil may justify it; and incidental promotions may be made also from one school to a higher grade of another school, upon the concurring judgment of the two principals; provided, however, that all such promotions shall be made subject to the written approval of the superintendent of schools.

Westfield, Mass. The two-session plan for the high school is agitated in place of the one session plan. The health of pupils is urged as cause for a change.

Philadelphia, Pa. The board of education has adopted a rule defining the manner in which lists of persons eligible for teaching positions shall be prepared. The new rule reads: The eligible lists of assistants in music and drawing shall be prepared by the respective directors of music and drawing. All other eligible lists shall be prepared by the board of superintendents, on the basis of information received from the principal of the normal school and the head of the school of pedagogy, the results of the examination of teachers held under the rule of the board, the reports of district superintendents, and such other reliable knowledge as may be possessed by the superintendent of schools. The principal of the normal school and the head of the school of pedagogy shall furnish the superintendent with lists of the graduates of their respective schools in the order of their standing.

Columbus, Ohio. The rules of the school board have been so amended that teachers will receive full pay for not more than two days' absence. For a limited period following, only the amount paid to the substitute will be deducted.

Chicago, Ill. The board of education has adopted a regulation forbidding the giving of prizes, medals and diplomas to pupils for ex-

cellence in school work. It is intended to prevent the exploitation of the schools by persons who seek to gain personal ends. Aside from this the contest idea will be removed.

Harrisburg, Pa. The board of education has revised its rules and regulations and adopted several new ones. The following is one of the most important changes: "The selection of an architect for a new building should be made by the board, and shall be by competition. A general idea of the size of the proposed building, together with all ascertainable data, shall be given to all architects desiring such information. Three prizes shall then be offered for the three best plans submitted, all plans to be submitted without name or marks of identification, other than private marks known only to the owner. In case of a majority of the board being unable to select first, second and third best plans a disinterested architect shall be employed to consider the plans and make such selection. Any architect violating in any way the secrecy as to the identity of his plans prior to the selections being made, shall be ruled out of the competition."

Superintendent Walter B. Ferguson of Middletown, Conn., died March 31, as the result of an operation.

Frankfort, Ind. Supt. Edwin Monroe has been re-employed superintendent of schools for a term of three years.

Where N. E. A Meetings Were Held During the Past Half Century.

Apropos of the fact that next year the National Educational Association will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary it may be interesting at this time to name the various cities in which the annual meetings have since been held.

The association was organized in the year 1857 at Philadelphia. It was then known as the National Teachers' Association. The name was changed in 1871 when the meeting was held at St. Louis.

The roll of cities having entertained the association, together with the year, is as follows:

Philadelphia, Pa.	1857-1879
Cincinnati, Ohio.	1858
Washington, D. C.	1859-1898
Buffalo, N. Y.	1860-1896
Chicago, Ill.	1863-1887-1893
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	1864
Harrisburg, Pa.	1865
Indianapolis, Ind.	1866
Nashville, Tenn.	1868-1889
Trenton, N. J.	1869
Cleveland, Ohio	1870
St. Louis, Mo.	1871-1904
Boston, Mass.	1872-1903
Elmira, N. Y.	1873
Detroit, Mich.	1874-1901
Minneapolis, Minn.	1875-1902
Baltimore, Md.	1876
Louisville, Ky.	1877
Chautauqua, N. Y.	1880
Atlanta, Ga.	1881
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	1882-1883-1885-1892
Madison, Wis.	1884
Topeka, Kans.	1886
San Francisco, Cal.	1888
St. Paul, Minn.	1890
Toronto, Canada	1891
Asbury Park, N. J.	1894-1905
Milwaukee, Wis.	1897
Los Angeles, Cal.	1899
Charleston, S. C.	1900
No meetings:	1861-1862-1867-1878.

Special Studies

Boston, Mass. The school committee has instructed Superintendent Brooks to begin the organization of a high school of commerce. It is intended to model the new institution after the School of Commerce in New York City and incorporate in the course of study the best features in commercial schools in all the larger cities.

As indicated by its name, the purpose of the school will be to fit young men for a career in commercial or manufacturing lines. Boston is a center for leather, shoes, wool, dry goods, etc., and the need of the institution is imperative.

Boston, Mass. The school committee has been requested by the city council to add the study of Irish history to the list of elective studies in the high and grammar school courses.

Milwaukee, Wis. It is proposed to organize a class for the instruction of children who are blind or whose eye-sight is so defective that they cannot attend the regular schools. The day-school for the deaf which the board has conducted for many years has been eminently successful and it is likely that the proposed class will be modeled after it.

Philadelphia, Pa. A special committee appointed by the board of education to consider the establishment of a Mechanics' Art School has reported favorably on the project. Formal instruction in carpentry, plumbing, plastering, electrical construction, brick laying, iron work and painting are proposed, both in a day and evening school. The course of study in the day school is to be so arranged as to include general branches such as English and mathematics as well as the technical studies. In the evening classes the instruction is to be strictly technical and each student will be limited to one branch. A committee of educational authorities has been invited to prepare a formal report for a course of study. An old school building in the central portion of the city will be selected to house the school.

Providence, R. I. The pupils of the common evening schools recently participated in an old-fashioned spelling bee. The contestants were obliged to obtain from their principals a certificate that they were good spellers. In words that are pronounced similarly and spelled differently correct spelling of all forms were satisfactory, even if the definitions were not known. A certificate as champion speller for the season was given to the winner and a gold half-eagle; to the second and third highest contestant special merits, a gold quarter-eagle and a silver dollar respectively were given. The main idea in the venture was to stimulate interest in the night school.

Toledo, O. The question of opening the schools to adults is occupying the attention of the board of education. In speaking on this subject a prominent local school board member said:

"It is a good idea, but it costs money. The expense of opening the building and paying the teachers would be quite an item. The plan has operated successfully in Boston, where thousands of dollars have been expended for the benefit of the parents of the pupils.

"In some cities there are classes in millinery, cooking, embroidery, drawing and other subjects for women, and mechanical drawing, etc., for men. Other cities have classes for the men who desire to prepare for the civil service examinations."

Salt Lake City, Utah. French and German

have been made elective in the courses of the city schools. In speaking upon the subject the city superintendent said: "The reason for making these studies elective is psychologically correct, and what is psychologically correct is pedagogically correct. At the same time those who might not wish to study languages, and who have no intention or opportunity to attend the high school, would not be deprived of the opportunity to study in the graded schools advanced arithmetic or any other study which might be omitted by grade school students who desired to take the language course."

Baltimore, Md. Dr. G. W. Ward, superintendent of the State Normal School, has about completed a new arrangement of studies which he will put in full operation next year. According to this plan, the higher education course is finished in the junior year and the senior year is devoted exclusively to a review of the elementary subjects which the student will be expected to teach upon graduation.

Dr. Ward says the public school system has long felt the need for reform in this direction, because the graduates of the normal school and other institutions have continued their advance studies through the senior years and have forgotten much that was taught in the elementary grades. What he proposes to do is to give practical work in the fundamental branches, to show the graduate what will be expected of her when she becomes an instructor. In this way she will be better equipped at the beginning to promote the educational interests of the state.

Cleveland, O. Assistant Superintendent Hicks has completed an outline for a course of study in the proposed manual training high school. The course outlined follows for the most part the recommendations of the school commission and is similar to the one pursued in the manual training high school at Indianapolis. Training in both crafts and trades, languages, science, mathematics and history are provided. The new building will be erected to conform in arrangement and equipment to all the provisions of the course.

TRUANCY AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Boston, Mass. In speaking of the work of truant officers recently, George Murphy, chief attendance officer, urged care in the handling of truant children. "You should never hurt the self-respect of a child," said Mr. Murphy. "There are bad children, undoubtedly, but all children have good in them, if you can only reach it. I consider the work of a probation officer a great and delicate task. It takes firmness, sympathy, tact and real manliness and womanliness. Children detect the ring of superficiality as soon if not sooner than grown people.

"Some parents, not meaning to abet their children in wrong-doing, do so nevertheless, shielding them from the officers. They are not strict enough themselves to exact obedience from the children, and they interfere with those who try to make real men and women of them, real citizens who will be a help to others.

"There is always a disposition not to send girls away for truancy, for if they are sent to the State Industrial School they have to remain there during their minority. It hurts a girl to become institutionalized, anyhow. She loses her self-respect. It will follow her in after life."

Monmouth, Ill. A new plan has been instituted for aiding the work of the truant officer and determining the extent to which parents are responsible for the absence of their children.

Blank forms have been prepared, by which parents will be informed of every case of absence from school on the part of their children. These will be sent to the parents with the request that the excuse for absence be written in the space provided. Unless this is done and the blank returned the excuse will not be accepted.

The blank also contains pertinent extracts from the Illinois truancy law and from the rules of the board of education.

Thirty-two states in the Union have compulsory education laws on their statute books. In a majority of states the laws are successfully and rigidly enforced.

Chicago claims the most satisfactory compulsory education law in the United States. It is also being enforced more strictly than in any other city in the country. This is shown from the fact that last year 4,283 warnings were issued and they were all complied with except 41. Of this number, twenty-five persons were sent to jail and the others paid fines. This is more convictions than were had collectively in all the large cities of the country. In New York there were but forty.

Boston, Mass. The average age where children play truant is about 12½ years. As the number of pupils in the schools increase the proportion of cases of truancy seems to stand about the same.

Toledo, O. A school for truants will be established by the board of education. It is proposed to ask the county commissioners to aid in maintaining the school because of the number of incorrigible boys sent to the reform school. This will effect a considerable saving to the county.

Kansas City, Mo. The juvenile court is proving a source of much good to the public schools. Had the juvenile court been established years ago there is little doubt that the lives of hundreds of boys and girls sent to the state reform school from Kansas City could have been turned from criminal or tainted careers into channels of usefulness and honor.

Joplin, Mo. An ungraded school has been established for truants.

The compulsory education law for the District of Columbia will go into effect July 1, 1906. A recent census report showed that in the city of Washington, alone, there are 5,000 of school age who are not attending any school. The need for the new law is therefore urgent.

The former commissioner of the Porto Rico schools, Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh, says: "Out of every hundred American men and women 2½ per cent. take up school teaching. Of the emigrants who come here, the Irish furnish 2¾ per cent. of each hundred to the rank of the brain builders; England and France 2 per cent; Germany, 1 per cent, and Spain, Italy, Bohemia and Portugal none at all."

Ardmore, I. T. Good positions for teachers are open here. The city is growing rapidly and has two new school buildings under way. Salaries are good.

The Texas State Teachers' association has adopted a resolution strongly urging the necessity of an amendment to the State Constitution in order that Texas may suitably improve the public school system. Several county teachers' associations have warmly commended the action of the state association.

Cambridge, Ind. The commencement exercises will consist of a lecture by a well known speaker, music and the awarding of diplomas. Class exercises will be held on the morning of the same day.



Any school or failure (a there be any as the individualistic, progressive prosper.

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*Extra



TEACHERS' SALARIES AND COST OF LIVING



By Edward M. Van Cleve, Superintendent of Schools,
Steubenville, Ohio *

Any school system is dependent for success or failure (and the intermediate conditions, if there be any), upon the teaching force. Only as the individual teachers are faithful, enthusiastic, progressive; devoted, loyal, will the system prosper.

Retrospect.

Faithfulness to duty is a quality that may be predicated of every teacher in our corps since I learned to know them. There being few substitutes available, some of our teachers have remained at their posts when really too ill to teach. Not all of this faithfulness has been due to financial considerations, as some cynical observers sometimes aver. Enthusiasm is most marked in the younger teachers, but there are some of those who have been long in the service whose hearts are young and they keep themselves in the van of progress as well. Those who have lost the progressive spirit and continually hark back to the past as good enough are first to be pitied, then if possible inspired to a new view, and if altogether dead, kindly laid away. As to the devotion and loyalty of this body of teachers I have to say that both seem to be growing. When I came two years ago I could discover little evidence of loyal devotion to the common ideal—there seemed to be no common ideal. Customs there were, deep grooved customs, some good, some bad, very bad. As an example of the latter there was in vogue a system of rewards to children for school work that put the whole upon the basis of purchase. Not everywhere did this prevail, however. Yet the superintendent was informed by one teacher that she did not see how she could get her pupils to work if she could not use the lower incentive. In this matter reform has come about by cordial effort on the part of teachers to take the better course of appealing first to the higher motives in their leading of the children. Leading is better than driving or baiting or luring.

Disloyalty and disregard for the expressed wishes of the superintendent and failure to be influenced by his attempts to inspire to other and to him better ideals have been met with patience, but when it seemed for the best interests of the schools to minimize the effects of such failure to lend hearty aid to the fulfillment of the superintendent's ideals I have not hesitated to act.

Salaries.

There has been a small increase in salaries paid to teachers. By the adoption of the schedule now in force experience has been rewarded by gradual increase. But any one who is conversant with the facts know that this increase has not kept pace with the increase in cost of living. The results of an investigation made in May last are briefly summarized as follows:

An examination of salaries and cost of living reveals some interesting and significant facts. Questions were proposed to the teachers of our corps, 46 of whom replied with enough fullness and exactness to make trustworthy comparisons possible. Twenty-five gave complete answers, and the first conclusions are based on these replies. The total of the salaries of these was \$15,664, while four years ago this was \$12,880; this does not include anyone who was advanced

to a principalship. The increase of wages, then, is a little over 21 per cent in four years. The cost of board and lodging was \$7,546, as compared with \$5,545 four years ago, an increase of 36 per cent.

The cost of board and lodging, it will be seen, is about half the teachers' income. Besides this one's bare living must include cost of clothing, a reasonable estimate of which would be \$100 a year. There are some items of expense that are peculiar to teachers. These 25 spent for institute \$64.85, summer school \$215, traveling expenses to teachers' meeting \$105, professional periodicals and books \$308.15, other expenses that they would not have had unless teachers, \$59, a total of \$379. Taking the sum of these several items we find the amount of \$10,798, which leaves a balance of nearly \$5,000 over and above these necessary expenses. It would seem that each could save \$200 a year, but no account is taken in this inquiry of the many little expenses that must be met, lectures, entertainments, magazines and books, church subscriptions, all of which are legitimate and necessary. It is known that at least five of these support others than themselves. All but two are entirely dependent upon themselves for their support, and 20 had no other means but what they received as salary. Out of the 25 nine declare themselves able to save a little, the other 16 cannot or do not.

Most of the others reporting are teachers who have not taught four years, and so their replies cannot be taken in making comparisons. The ratio of living expenses to salary is about the same, however, nearly three-fourths, and, adding summer school expenses, considerably above three-fourths.

Such facts lead to the conclusion that teaching is not sufficiently remunerative to make an old age fund possible, nor to allow for summer travel and study. Yet we demand and ought to demand of our teachers that they prepare for the rainy day, that they travel for self-improvement, and study continually to keep up with the times.

Prospect.

Dealing with the salary question first, I wish to put before you, and through you before the community, a statement of facts and a recommendation. A girl graduating from our high school and entering upon the work of the normal training department studies and works a year without pay. She begins service as a regular teacher at \$400 a year, that is, \$33 1-3 a month. She must live; the lowest rate at which any one of our teachers can live here is, I learn, something over \$18 a month. She must be clothed and present an attractive appearance; \$100 a year is said to be a low estimate for such expense. She should contribute to the church; she must subscribe to educational journals, read professional books, attend teachers' meetings, would be a better teacher if she traveled some or attended a summer school somewhere. For all these last named purposes she has left the sum of \$84. If she succeeds as a teacher she will in the course of four years reach a salary of \$500. She ought to lay up something against a rainy day; but how can she? Of course if the teacher lives

at home with her parents and is supported the salary she receives may be used as "pin money." But with such a condition we have nothing to do; as representatives of the state, employing a class of workers whose business is to be self-respecting, we must consider these workers as self-supporting. The fact is that some of our teachers not only support themselves but assist in the support of dependents.

The right view of this salary question is not to ascertain how little we can pay and keep the teacher from want, but rather how much we can pay to the devoted servant to keep her comfortable and happy and free from care that kills the power to inspire.

A few people there still are, even in our city, who look upon the teacher as a mere workwoman entitled only to the paltry wage of the unskilled and untalented. I have faith to believe they are only the few. All over the country there is growing the conviction that teachers are as much a class set apart as the ministry. The pitifully small wage of the teacher proves that she is in the minister's class. It is true that some people now teaching are overpaid; the artisan is trying to do the artist's work. But to pay the artist less than artisan's wages is to offer an incentive to those who have the divine gift of power to guide growing youth to leave the work and seek the better wage. That is what is happening all over the state and country. Good teachers are scarce and hard to get. Our own normal department that once enrolled fifteen to twenty girls preparing to teach; some of them, perhaps, making the preparation because they thought to secure a steady job, none other offering, last year enrolled only three young women, one of whom left a work in which she was making a fair living to study teaching because she loved the work and believed herself adapted to it. The superintendent no longer has a large class of girls from whom to choose the needed teachers. From the standpoint of mere supply and demand, therefore, we are forced to consider a plan for more liberal pay. It will not answer to rely absolutely on comparisons of salaries in other cities; such comparisons are illuminating only when the cost of living is also taken into consideration.

The salary schedule now in force was one of two suggested by the writer; it was a tentative schedule, and has not served its purpose. For the sake of clearness in this discussion I here reproduce it:

First year of service.....	\$400
Second year of service.....	425
Third year of service.....	450
Fourth year of service.....	475
Fifth year of service and thereafter.....	500

Exceptional skill and adaptability may be rewarded by additional pay.

Minnesota. S. A. Challman, superintendent of schools at Montevideo, has been elected state graded school inspector. Mr. Challman succeeds A. W. Rankin, who has accepted a professorship in the state university. George B. Aiton, state high school inspector, has been re-elected.

*Extract from Annual Report.

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NO MEETING THIS YEAR.

The meeting of the National Education Association, which was to have been held in San Francisco in July next, has been canceled, owing to the great calamity which has befallen the Pacific Coast city. Consequently, there will be no meeting this year.

This decision was reached by the Executive Committee and Board of Trustees of the N. E. A. at a meeting held in Chicago, April 28th. It was found that no city could undertake to entertain the meeting as the time for preparation was too short.

San Francisco had made all arrangements, in fact, everything was in readiness to receive the great gathering. No city could have done better.

It is only fit and proper to add that while there may be a general regret that the meeting has been postponed, the greater regret is that the city of San Francisco should have been subjected to such a horrible affliction. The sympathy of the great school public of the country is with the unfortunate Pacific Coast city.

The officers of the National Educational Association acted wisely in postponing the meeting.

THE SCHOOL HOUSE EDITION.

The June number of the School Board Journal will contain hundreds of modern school buildings—perspectives and floor plans. This will include rural, primary, grammar and high schools; also normal schools and college buildings.

The latest and best designs have been gathered, showing also the more unique innovations which have been introduced both in the matter of exteriors as well as interior orientation and equipment.

The aim in bringing out this edition is to present to our readers the best school architecture of the day. No publication, be it the educational or architectural field, deals more thoroughly with the subject than this journal. The June number will excel all former similar efforts.

THREE N. E. A. INVITATIONS.

Next year there will be a great International Naval, Military, Historical and Industrial Exposition held on and near the waters of Hampton Roads, Virginia, within twenty minutes' ride of the cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, Hampton and Old Point Comfort, Virginia, in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the first permanent English settlement at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607. The exposition man-

agement extends an invitation and commodious hall for convention purposes.

In view of the past experiences of the N. E. A. in holding meetings in exposition cities, it is doubtful whether the invitation, so courteously extended, can be accepted with any degree of readiness. The Chicago and St. Louis world's fairs have been expensive innovations as far as the N. E. A. interests were concerned.

Here it must be remembered that the N. E. A. membership fee is usually included in the railroad fare. Special arrangements to this effect must be made with the railroads throughout the country. Such arrangement cannot be made when the meeting is located at a point where other large traveling crowds are already centered. Special rates for travel are granted to everybody and cannot be confined to any one association, nor can the railroads under such conditions aid in protecting the membership fee of the N. E. A. or any other association.

The Virginia Exposition is historical and educational in character hence should find special favor with the National Educational Association. But since the association interests are involved it will require an understanding upon several vital points before the invitation can be seriously considered.

The second invitation comes from Philadelphia. This invitation bears considerable attractiveness. The National Educational Association was organized in 1857, hence the meeting of 1907 would come in the nature of a semi-centennial celebration. No more appropriate city could therefore be selected for next year's meeting.

The Board of Education of Philadelphia has already passed resolutions extending the invitation. Prof. Martin G. Brumbaugh prompted the action, who together with others will continue to urge the proposition.

The third invitation is likely to come from the city of Toronto, as has been intimated by Mr. James L. Hughes of that city. Perhaps Mr. Hughes will change his mind when he recognizes the full import of the Philadelphia invitation. Nevertheless Toronto is a good entertainer and Hughes is a magnificent host.

Thus, in considering the cities of Norfolk, Va., Toronto, Canada, and Philadelphia, Pa., the Quaker City would seem to be in the lead even at this early date.

SUSTAINED THE SUPERINTENDENT.

When Prof. John W. Carr accepted the Dayton, Ohio, superintendency there was some regret that he should risk his professional career with an unstable board. The latter had been in the eyes of the educational workers of the country for a number of years. It had caused more upheavals than any other city of its size in the United States, and had become known as "the graveyard of superintendents." But Carr's splendid ability as an executive, his power as an educator together with his vigorous personality was believed sufficient to overcome all difficulties.

When the recommendation of a principal recently became an issue between the superintendent and the Board of Education it was believed that another crisis was at hand. The recommendation, however, was sustained.

As an outsider it is far from our purpose

to discuss the merits of the immediate differences between the board and its superintendent. The Dayton board includes some of the finest types of American citizenship. The writer knows several of the members personally. But, it may be out of place to view the abstract question from a new angle.

Dayton has had, within the past fifteen years, some splendid educators at the head of its school system. It has kept some of them but a comparatively short period. Turmoil and strife have attended the efforts of these men and decapitation followed.

It needs only to be added that Mr. Carr is universally recognized by his contemporaries as an educator of high quality and a progressive man in thought and action. He can only justly be measured by the results he achieves for the Dayton school system.

The test of a progressive school board lies more largely in standing courageously by the superintendent in everything that will make for an efficient school system, than in seeking reasons for opposing him. The prevalent weakness of school boards consists of a tendency to yield to outside influences.

The disappointed applicant for position, the scheming text book agent and the disgruntled taxpayer usually form the rocks upon which the weak school board steers the educational ship.

It would seem that the Dayton board is disposed to give the superintendent some latitude and then hold him to a strict accounting for results. That is as it ought to be.

SCHOOL FURNITURE HIGHER.

The report comes from several sections that school furniture will be higher in price this year than last.

The fact that the price of material and labor has advanced steadily would lead to the conclusion that the advance, if any, would in a measure be justified. The principal materials going into a school desk are wood and iron. Both have experienced an enormous advance in cost. Labor, too, is fifty per cent higher than it was ten years ago.

If school desk manufacturers charge prices beyond reason then a protest on the part of school authorities is in order. The manufacturer is entitled to a fair earning upon his investment and a proper compensation for the time and energy he expends in the pursuit of the industry.

Thus far this season, no legitimate complaints as to the cost of school furniture have been recorded.

GRADUATION UNIFORMITY.

The girl graduate of recent years has been treated similar to a bride and not like a sane young woman who is supposed to know a little more than the ordinary feminine person. The decrees of fashion have been growing more and more exacting. According to the edicts of the latter the sweet girl graduate must have a trousseau like a princess—purple and fine linen.

Why this finery should be associated with an arbitrarily fixed course of study is curious. If a girl's desires ran to a collection of baby rattles, bells and chair rollers it would be just as sane to bestow these upon her.



Many cities

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This is public scho ing their graduation. owing to th be allowed there be un ment exerc their child tentatious circles and vehicle.





Many cities will bar essays from Graduation Exercises.



Women teachers of New York City demanding equal pay with male teachers.



And now school boards want libraries.

Suppose our great grandmothers should rise from their mouldy graves and view all these ostentatious commencement exercises. They would raise their hands in horror and hide their features behind their homespun shrouds.

The principal feature of the public schools is their democratic spirit. The rich child and the poor child rub elbows and indulge in mutual games and sports. There is no distinction of caste—all are on a common level. This idea, however, is shattered when at graduating exercises we witness the bestowing of gifts, the beautiful apparel and all the other accessories.

How about that poor little girl who has applied herself so diligently during the school term but who, at a time which should be the happiest moment of her life, sits disconsolate and forlorn in an obscure corner? She views with tearful eyes the imposing appearance of her more fortunate schoolmates and over her young heart comes a revulsion of feeling against her parents, friends and the world.

This is not right. Our children in the public schools should be placed on a par during their school days and especially so at graduation. Vain and foolish mothers, who owing to the possession of wealth, should not be allowed to humor their petty fancies. Let there be uniformity in dress at our commencement exercises. If rich parents wish to thrust their children before the public in an ostentatious manner let them do so in society circles and not use the public schools as a vehicle.

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S TENURE.

"A strong man cannot hold the position of superintendent of schools in any city very long. It is only the 'trimmer' who keeps his post for 15 and 20 years. This is the basis of my opposition to the promotion system for the selection of the higher officials of the schools."

So said Stratton D. Brooks, Boston's new superintendent of schools, recently.

The above paragraph contains a fair percentage of truth and a liberal quantity of pure bunk. The list of American school superintendents has its fair proportion of adroit trimmers. They work along lines of least resistance; they meet every favorable wind that blows upon the school administrative sea; they yield to every school board whim and political exigency. But, these are the exception rather than the rule.

Mr. Brooks assumes the premises that the average school board is a weak affair, that it yields to every moss-back principal, to every aspirant for the superintendency, to every disgruntled teacher and parent, to every political tendency—in brief, that it permits the superintendent to become a prey to the jealousies, ambitions and avarice of those who circle about him.

This is an unfair assumption. We acknowledge the existence of the weak and vicious school board as well as of the lifeless and colorless superintendent, but the character, ability and justice dominates on both sides in the great majority of instances.

The superintendent's tenure of office necessarily rests on the one hand upon this official's force and efficiency and on the other upon the ability and fairness of the school board. If the bond between the two has been shortlived there has been a deficiency on one or the other side. To hold that this deficiency is lodged, in each instance, on the school board side, is claiming too much.

It may safely be said that some sleepy school boards have kept their superintendents for a period of thirty years while alert and progressive bodies have dropped a superintendent at the end of a year's time. Again, competent boards have done the same thing. A strong superintendent may last but a short time with a weak board, but a weak superintendent cannot remain long under a strong school board.

MINIMUM SALARY LAWS.

The legislature of Ohio has just adopted a law which provides that no teacher shall be elected for less than \$40 per month, nor for less than eight months a year. It also provides that if any school district after levying the maximum school levy, three-fourths of which shall be for the teachers' fund, has not enough to pay this salary, the deficit shall be paid to such district from the state treasury. The law will mark an epoch in the educational history of the state.

Indiana has a state salary schedule based on grade of certificate, and it also gives state aid to weak school districts. West Virginia has a state salary schedule based on grade of certificate. Pennsylvania and Maryland each have a minimum salary law of \$35 per month.

Supt. S. K. Mardis of Toronto, Ohio, is the author of the new Ohio law.



Salary \$1,000



Salary \$5,000

The Teacher's salary question as contrasted by Puck.



Teachers' salaries as compared to those of political office holders.

SOME PRACTICAL QUESTIONS.

Milwaukee, Wis. The Milwaukee Principals' Association recently presented and discussed the following practical questions:

1. What means can be used to make school buildings more cleanly and sanitary?
2. Would fountain drinking cups help to prevent the spread of contagion in schools?
3. Should an apparatus for vaporizing the air be installed in each school?
4. Should school grounds be paved?
5. Should the urinal space in toilet rooms for boys be separated into stalls?
6. Should stalls in toilet rooms be enclosed with doors?
7. Should janitors be given illustrated lectures by experts on the proper care and management of heating and ventilating plants?
8. Should each school be supplied with a free telephone and an electric clock?
9. Should the office of the principal be connected with class rooms by automatic, intercommunicating telephones?
10. Should blue prints of plans of building and apparatus be filed in the principal's office?
11. Should the principal thoroughly understand the mechanism of all apparatus in his building?
12. Should each school be supplied with an electric motor instead of a gas engine?
13. Should the doors of the dressing rooms for children be fitted with spring locks?
14. As a matter of economy, should workmen leave a building until all repairs have been made?
15. Should the expense of painting the walls of school rooms be met by the city?
16. Should paint be used instead of calcimine for decorating school rooms?
17. Should the Board of School Directors have a committee on "Art and Schoolroom Decoration?"
18. Should the windows of a class room extend to the ceiling?
19. Which is the most desirable for school rooms, north, south, east, or west light?
20. On which floor should the principal's office be located? Should the teachers' rest room contain lockers?

BUILDING AND FINANCE.

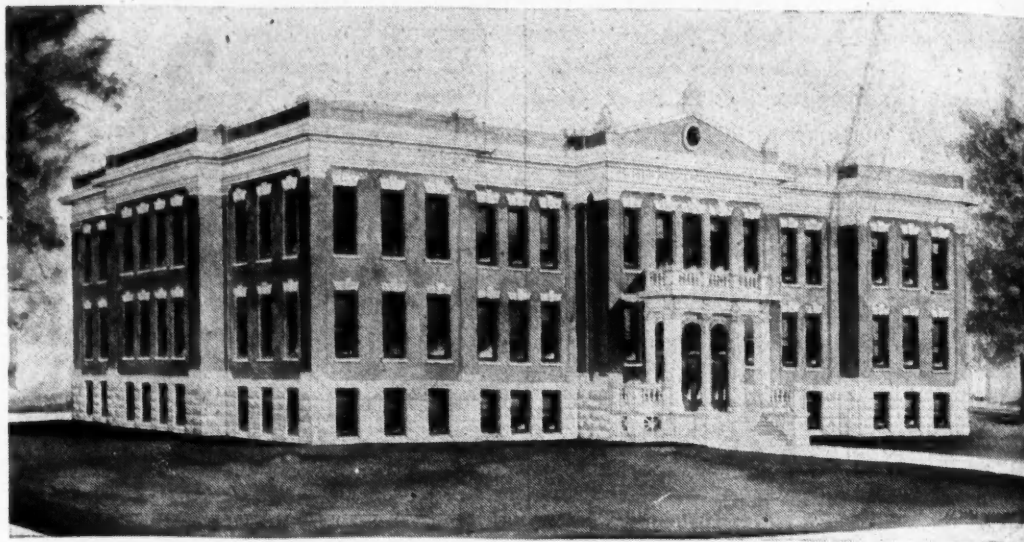
The total amount needed for Detroit schools in 1906 is \$1,993,340; of this amount \$743,884 is for the building fund. The latter is \$261,787 greater than it was last year, which must mean a substantial increase in buildings.

State Superintendent Mynders, of Tennessee, has entered upon an earnest campaign for better educational facilities, first giving his attention to better schoolhouses. Other southern states will follow his example.

Holton has just finished what is pronounced to be one of the best small high school buildings in Kansas. It is built of Coffeyville, Kan., hard pressed face brick and is equipped with best modern conveniences. E. L. Holton, the superintendent, drew the plans and specifications and superintended the construction of the building. The building has nine class rooms, offices, cloak rooms, wide halls and an assembly room which will seat 500 people. Cost, \$20,000.

Seattle, Wash. The school grounds in this city are being improved gradually each year. It has been the policy of the board of education to better and beautify play grounds as much as was consistent with their funds. This year the city park board has offered their aid and will give the school all surplus trees and shrubs from the reserve stock in the park green houses.

Buffalo, N. Y. Parents are agitating for more extensive and better playgrounds in connection with the public schools.



NEW KIMBERLEY HIGH SCHOOL, NEENAH, WIS.

Herman Wildhagen, Architect.

This building is a two-story structure, with a twelve-foot basement. It is heated by steam and ventilated with a fan system. The assembly hall and gymnasium are each a story and a half high, the former being above the latter. The appropriation for the building is \$65,000.



JEFFERSON SCHOOL, BUTTE, MONT.

Mr. R. G. Young, Superintendent of Schools.



PERSPECTIVE, PROPOSED NEW HIGH SCHOOL, PATERSON, N. J.

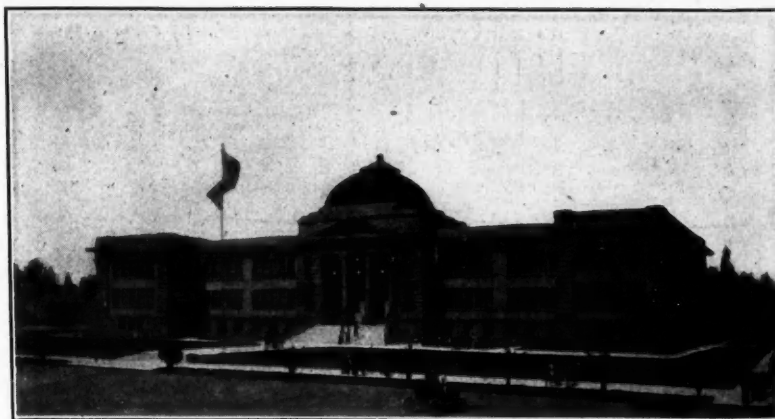
Wm. T. Fanning, Architect.

Cost, \$400,000.

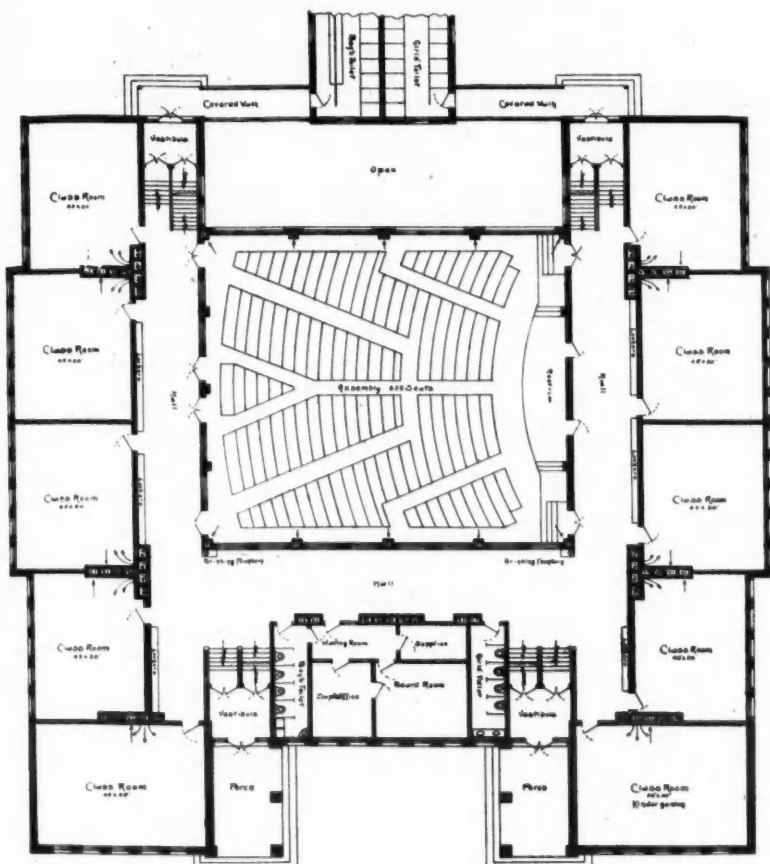
Courtesy, Supt. W. E. Chancellor.



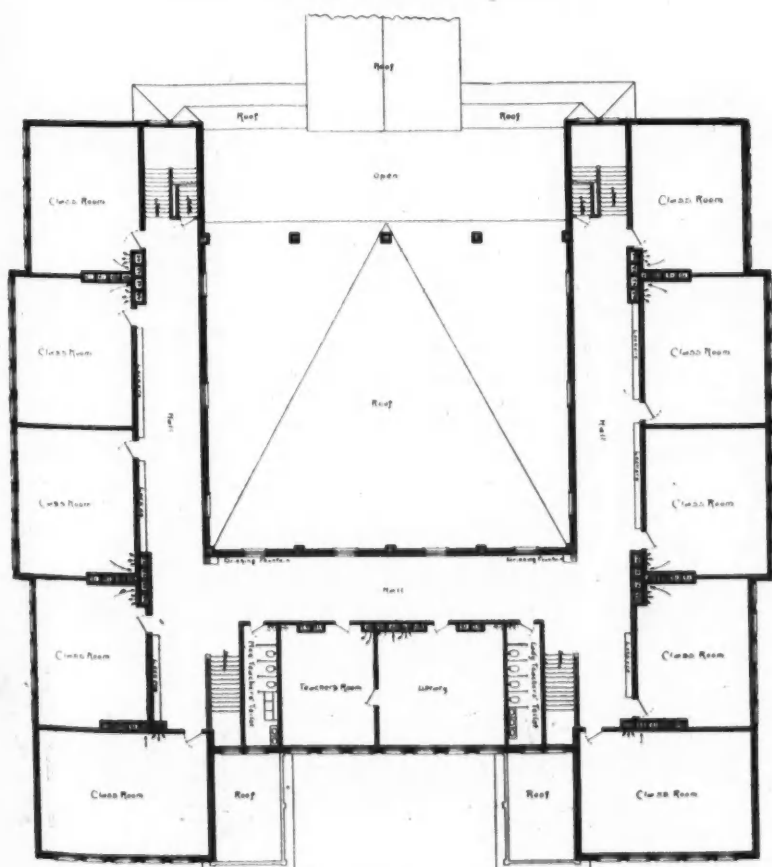
DESIGN FOR A 20-ROOM SCHOOL BUILDING.
E. M. Cramer & Son, Architects, Muncie, Ind.



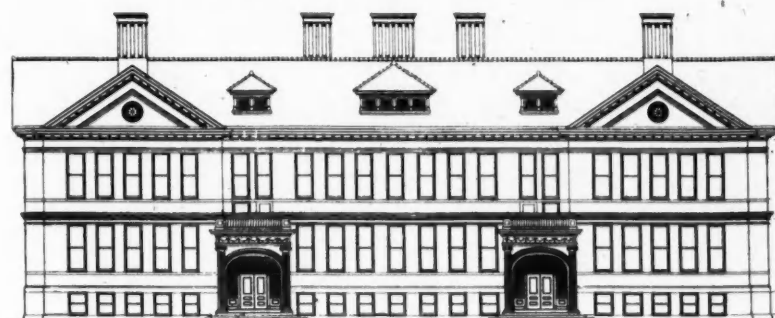
PRIZE DESIGN FOR HIGH SCHOOL.
Stone & Smith, Architects, San Francisco, Cal.



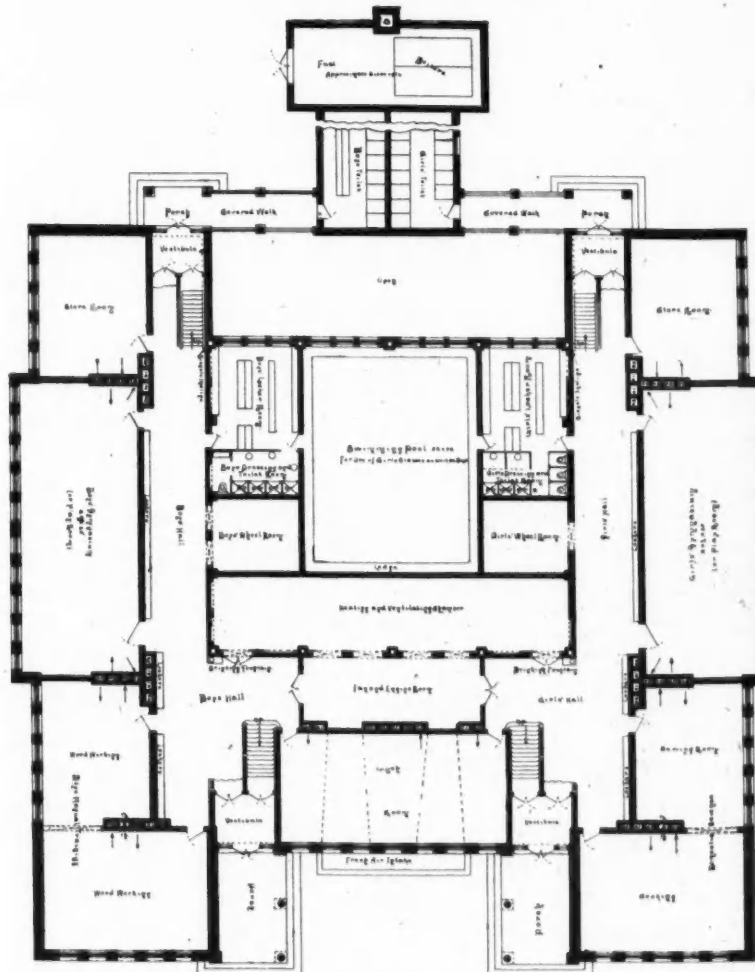
FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



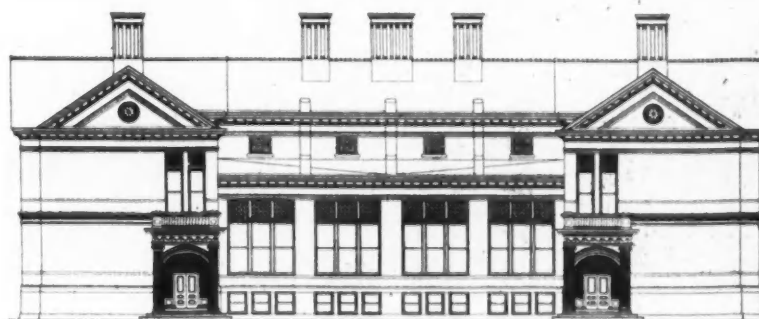
SECOND FLOOR PLAN.



FRONT ELEVATION, DESIGN FOR A 20-ROOM SCHOOL BUILDING.
Otis Dockstader, Architect, Elmira, N. Y.



BASEMENT PLAN.



REAR ELEVATION.



School Administration

Grand Rapids, Mich. The subject of manual training was recently taken up for discussion by the board of education. The following questions were put to the board:

What is the object of manual training? Is it to teach a trade? Does it consist of laying a foundation for future usefulness by teaching the correct use of tools and materials? Should the pupil work with undressed lumber and become a mere planing machine? Or, rather, is he to have dressed lumber of proper thickness without necessity for so much manual labor?

It was finally decided that the boys should be given more instruction in the proper use of tools, but that partially dressed lumber should be employed. Also that soft wood would be better in lower grades than the hard wood now in use.

Boston, Mass. The school committee has under consideration a plan to establish a uniform system of handwriting to take the place of the many different styles now taught.

Oklahoma City, Okla. Mr. Spencer, a candidate for the school board, recently said: "I am opposed to the book trust as I am to any other trust."

Columbus, O. Dr. W. O. Thompson, president of Ohio University, has resigned as a member of the board of education because politics and other undue influences had been actuating certain actions of the board.

Chicago, Ill. After a fight lasting more than a year, the board of education has decided to erect a school for crippled children. The building will be especially arranged and will cost \$65,000.

East St. Louis, Ill. State Superintendent Bayliss has threatened to withhold the state school funds from the local authorities if they do not reduce the salary of the school treasurer from \$2,700 per year to a nominal sum. In most Illinois cities the school treasurership

is an unsalaried position; the official receiving his compensation from the interest allowed on the daily balances in the banks. The laws permit the state superintendent to order the withholding of funds unless a reasonable salary is paid to the treasurer.

Grand Rapids, Mich. Mrs. Josephine Goss has been re-elected to the board of education, receiving the largest number of votes out of forty-five candidates. Mrs. Goss has taken a prominent part in the school affairs of her city for a number of years.

Cincinnati, O. The board of education is contemplating the introduction of the free text-book system in the high schools. It is likely, also, that the salaries of all the teachers will be increased. The new law fixing the minimum school levy at six mills will make both movements possible.

Terre Haute, Ind. The school board has fixed the pay of enumerators who are to take the school census at two cents per name with one-half cent additional premium on each name, provided the total enumeration exceeds a given number. For copying names in the permanent records one-half cent per name will be allowed.

Winona, Minn. The board of education has voted to continue its present plan of furnishing text-books through an agency.

Freeport, Ill. The board has instructed the teachers' committee to draw up a contract with teachers which will give more protection against resignations during the year.

Lawrence, Kan. A rule has been adopted by the board of education that all students in the high school who fail in more than one-half of their work during a term shall be excluded from the school. Reinstatement may only be secured upon the unanimous recommendation of all the teachers. The rule will also apply to eighth grade pupils.

The Ravenna, Ohio, board of education has adopted a rule requiring future candidates for graduation to wear uniform caps and gowns to be furnished by the board. The object is the elimination of dress rivalry in the graduating class.

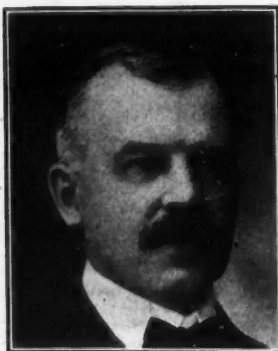
An attempt is being made to revoke the Chicago rule which obliges the superintendent to report to the board of education attempts to influence the assignment of teachers.

Springfield, Mo. After discontinuing the ringing of public school bells for a short time the board of education has found that the people are asking for them again and will soon continue the practise. Bells in public schools are considered old-fashioned and unnecessary, but still it was found that there were many more cases of tardiness reported during their silence.

Portland, Ore. The board of education, owing to a number of complaints by parents, has decided to do away with the crushed rock that was used on some playgrounds in the schools. It was stated by parents that their children had worn out an unusual amount of shoes during the last few months due to this cause.

Peoria, Ill. Several complaints have been lodged with the school board by various school principals relative to the slot machine nuisance. It is said that these catch-penny schemes detract from the child's studiousness and in many other ways make them absolutely dangerous.

New Haven, Conn. The board of education, backed by the parents, seeks the abandonment of a custom adopted by the state board of education relative to some of the New Haven schools. Desiring to give normal graduates experience, the state board puts them on duty in one of the buildings for a month and then sends them to another building for a month. The school board and parents believe such practice to be injurious to the pupils, and that some other plan should be adopted to give the normal graduates needed experience.



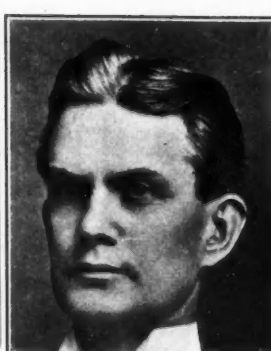
GEORGE M. HARRIS,
Binghamton, N. Y.



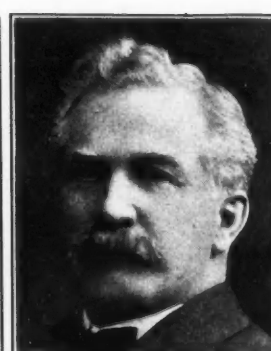
R. P. DE GRAFFENRIED,
Muskogee, I. T.



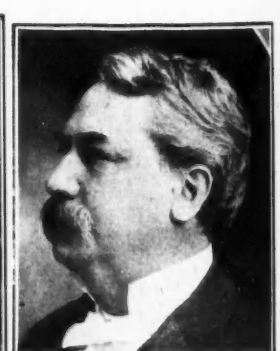
PHILIP SWEED,
Petaluma, Cal.



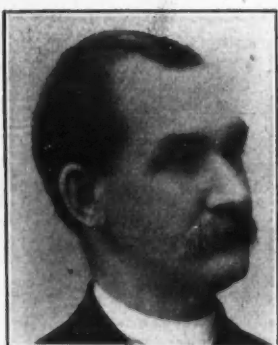
Z. H. CLARK,
Moultrie, Ga.



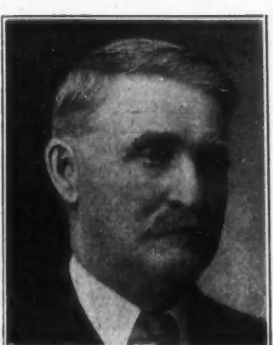
SAMUEL N. WHEELER,
Grand Junction, Colo.



JAMES L. WILLIAMS,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



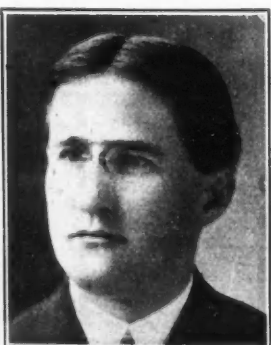
THOS. J. WHITE,
Kansas City, Kans.



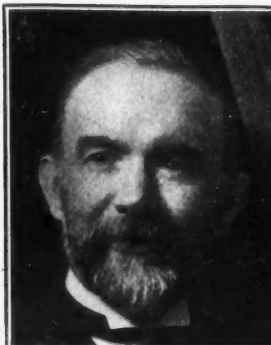
S. A. SARGENT,
Manhattan, Kans.



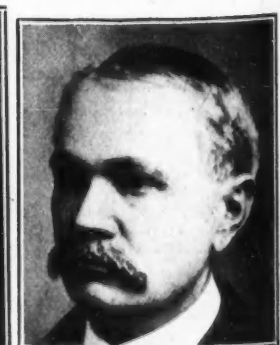
NATHAN GOLDSTEIN,
Greenville, Miss.



RALPH W. CROCKETT,
Lewiston, Me.



F. R. PIERSON,
Tarrytown, N. Y.



H. S. GILLEYLEN,
Aberdeen, Miss.

PRESIDENTS OF BOARDS OF EDUCATION



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SHOULD THE SUPERINTENDENT BE A POLITICIAN?



By Supt. L. S. McCabe,
Kingfisher, Oklahoma



moulding the characters of the citizens of tomorrow. They are training the children who will rule the nation in a few years.

Should they, as teachers, be content to stand aloof and cry "unclean" when politics becomes the theme? Is their patriotism to be measured in dollars and cents? Are their mouths to be closed, forsooth, for fear they may displease some one whose opinions do not coincide with their own and who may "make it unpleasant" for them at some later time?

Rather, they ought to set the example of the highest kind of citizenship. A stream, with its fountain a source of pollution, will continue to be an impure stream, if the source be pure the stream may remain so; so, too, the youth of our land, properly trained, will become rulers that will be the pride of the nation, and if you please, of the world, otherwise the curse of the nation that expects so much of them.

Then the teachers in the public schools of the nation, the teachers of which the city superintendents are a very small per cent, should be interested in politics, should be politicians of the sort that has true patriotism as its foundation. They should not be above going into a ward caucus, to see that clean men of clean character, men of integrity and honor, are selected as representatives of the ward in the conventions that nominate the men who go to make up the city or the county or the state ticket. They, the city superintendents, should not be content with this, but their influence should be felt for the right man to represent the people on the ticket. Then, when the ticket has been nominated, the city superintendent should not be content to "rest on his oars," but it is his duty to work for the election of the best men. He should not, if he wishes to make his influence felt to the greatest degree, establish a reputation as "bolter," yet he should vote for the man, at least locally.

We are getting away from the old ideas that used to prevail where we voted for a "yaller dog" if he was on the ticket, and, instead, we are beginning to look more and more at the man, at the matter of running the government from a business standpoint, where old fashioned Honesty is the watchword to success. We want the best possible service and we place "Patriotism" above "Party."

Yes, the city superintendent should be a politician, a politician of the kind in which patriotism and politics are synonymous terms. He should work at the business, but he should be a politician who puts patriotism above party politics.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The furious storm raised over the vote to repeal what is known as the Dawes rule of the Chicago school board, which provides against "pulls" in the matter of transferring and employing teachers, had the effect to bring a decision that the rule still exists.

The New York health commissioner declares that the system of medical inspection of children in the public schools is the "most comprehensive and highly developed of any city in the world." There is almost universal approval of the system in consequence of benefits already derived from its adoption.

Philadelphia, Pa. Radical changes in the rules for the promotion of pupils in the elementary schools have been proposed to the board of education and may be adopted in the near future. The tentative amendments are as follows:

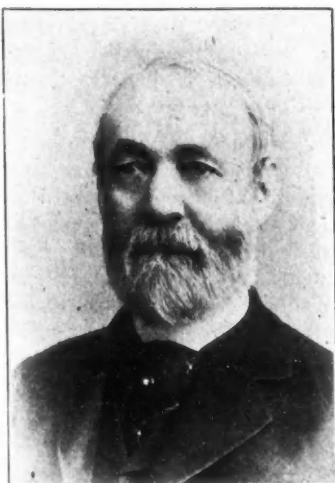
Section 1. So far as the number of teachers to a grade in any school renders it practicable, the pupils of each grade shall be classified in A, B and C sections. The class pursuing the first third of a year's work shall be designated as the C Section; the class pursuing the second third of a year's work, as the B Section; the class pursuing the final third of a year's work, as the A Section of the grade.

Section 2. Advancement from section to section, or promotion from grade to grade, shall be determined upon the judgment of the principal and teachers; provided, however, that the superintendent of schools shall have power to hold examinations in such subjects as he may deem necessary, whenever in his judgment it is advisable.

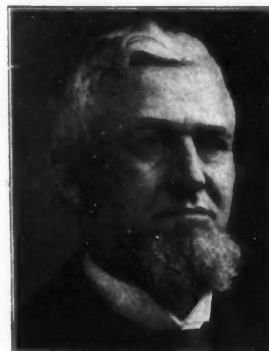
Section 3. Incidental promotions within a school may be made by the principal of the school whenever, in his or her judgment, the progress of the pupil may justify it; and incidental promotions may be made also from one school to a higher grade of another school upon the concurring judgment of the two principals; provided, however, that all such promotions shall be made subject to the written approval of the superintendent of schools.

Columbus, Ohio. The board of education recently adopted the report and recommendations of the special committee, providing for the payment of teachers in case of sickness for not more than two days in each month, at the regular rates, and in case the sickness should continue for a longer time, not to exceed three weeks, the regular teacher will receive the difference between the regular salary and that paid to the substitute. There has, heretofore, been no provision for the payment of teachers during sickness.

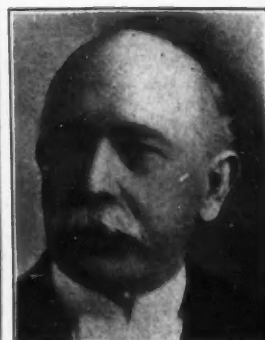
Philadelphia, Pa. The board of education is contemplating a change of rules relative to the promotion of exceptionally bright pupils. The tentative arrangement provides for three promotions annually instead of once a year. It provides also for incidental promotions being made at any time wherever they are justified.



DR. EDWARD BROOKS.
Who retires from the Superintendency of the Philadelphia Schools.



HON. THOS. B. STOCKWELL
Former State School Commissioner of Rhode Island.
died Feb. 9, 1906.

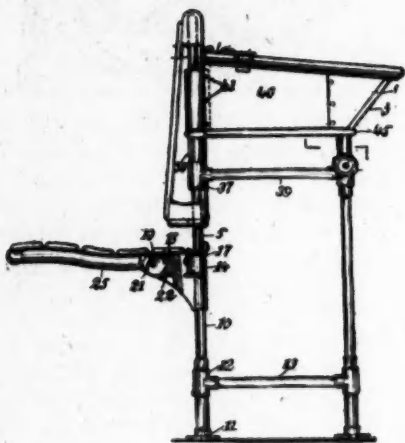


J. A. SMITH
Retires from the Superintendency of the St. Paul, Minn., Schools.



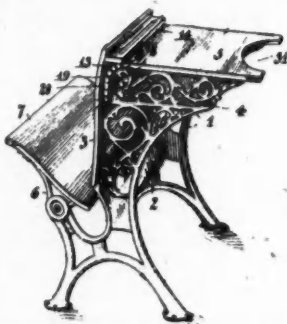
RECENT PATENTS.

Adjustable Seat and Desk. John T. Brent, Second, Cold Spring, N. Y.



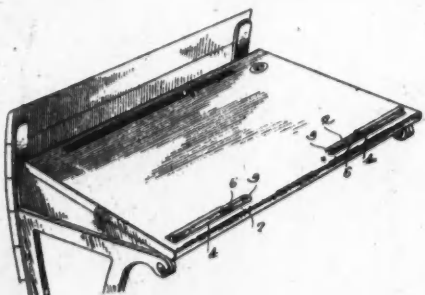
The combination of a series of uprights, two of said uprights being formed of an inverted-U-shaped rod, a desk slidably mounted upon said uprights, a stationary front wall for said desk having an extension passing over the front uprights and extending downwardly to form a back-rest, said back-rest being formed of sheet material and having a frame at the bottom thereof engaging the uprights, whereby said desk can be vertically moved upon the uprights past said front wall, and a seat located below said back-rest and vertically adjustable.

School-Desk. William H. Stockman, Buffalo, N. Y.



A desk having side standards provided with elevated portions at their inner ends extending above the plane of the upper edges of said standards and having upward and forwardly curved slots opening at the upper edges of said standards, said elevated portions having lateral flanges and a dovetail portion above said flanges, a ledge provided with dovetail grooves to fit the dovetailed portions of said elevated portions to lie above the open ends of said slots, and a slidable top having a flexible portion extending into said slots.

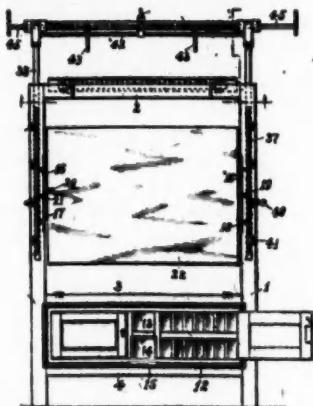
Book-Support. Edward Smering, Chester, S. C.



A book-support comprising a base having a recess intersecting the upper surface thereof, one wall of the recess being provided with a groove inclined to the vertical, and a book-

supporting ledge slidable within the recess and provided with a tongue working in the groove, the ledge being projected above the base at one limit of its movement and flush with the upper surface of the base at its opposite limit, the upper surface of the base having a finger-notch terminally intersecting the recess at that end thereof which is adjacent the lower end of the groove.

Blackboard-Trestle with Adjustable Map-Displayer and Roll-Support. Mathias Nacken, Wuerselen, near Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany.



A blackboard-trestle, comprising in combination braced side posts, longitudinal guide-slots therein, a map-displayer, slide-bars of said map-displayer movably held in said guide-slots, means for securing the map-displayer to the side posts at different heights, a cross-head uniting the free ends of said slide-bars, draw-bars held by said cross-head and provided with hooked arms, an auxiliary hooked arm loosely mounted on said cross-head, a rod beneath said cross-head to sustain said auxiliary arm in two different positions, hooks slidably arranged upon said rod, extensions on said hooks pressing against said cross-head to prevent said hooks from rotating, and foldable roll-supports secured to the rear of the trestle for supporting rolled-up maps.

SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT.

Hamilton, O. The board of education has decided to place drinking fountains in all schoolhouse playgrounds as well as the school-houses. A design known as the double drinking fountain has been accepted.

The attorney general of Louisiana has rendered a decision to J. B. Aswell, state superintendent of education, in which he holds that the parish school boards have no legal right to purchase maps, charts, globes or other school supplies for public school work unless these charts, maps, etc., have been approved by the State Board of Education. This opinion is based on the law requiring the state board to adopt all textbooks and approve all supplemental matter used in the public schools.

At Terre Haute, Ind., the question of using burlap on the walls of a new school building is being agitated. Burlap is an imported article, and is said to be expensive. Members of the city board of health can see no advantage in it over the much less expensive painted wall. That the latter is recognized by the medical fraternity as the most sanitary is shown by the fact that it is generally used in hospitals, and especially in operating rooms, where the utmost care is taken to have everything aseptic. Members of the health board see no advantage in burlap. Dr. W. E. Bell says: "From an aesthetic standpoint, I doubt whether there is any advantage in burlap, and from a sanitary standpoint, there is surely not. Now, why do they want to use it?"

Dr. E. W. Layman states: "Experience in hospitals and sanitariums has shown that there is no more sanitary wall than a painted plaster wall."

Continued on subsequent page.



Milwaukee, Wis. Changes in the text books in the public schools are foreshadowed in a circular to school principals recently issued by Superintendent Pearse. Principals and teachers are asked to report suggestions.

The rules provide that previous to March 1, each year, the superintendent shall receive suggestions concerning changes in text books. Not later than March 15 he is to report to the committee on course of instruction and text books and give the reasons for recommending changes. The committee report in April. Publishers are then to submit samples and prices. A report must be made in May and in June final action must be taken.

Columbus, O. Representative Wynne's bill providing that boards of education must furnish pupils with free text books and supplies was recently indefinitely postponed by the state legislature. There has been decided opposition to this measure throughout the whole state of Ohio.

Dr. J. Y. Bergen of Boston, associate author of Hall and Bergen's "Physics" and "Elementary Botany" and other text books, is making an extended tour in the United States to ascertain by personal inspection to what extent botany and natural science are being taught in the public schools. He is particularly interested in the methods used in the high schools. In speaking of his trip Dr. Bergen recently said:

"I will say this much, that the high schools in the west seem to devote more attention to and give more thorough instruction in botany than our high schools in New England and the east. I think my observation will be of much value to me, as it is important in preparing text books to know just what ground the people to use them wish to cover."

Toledo, O. The board of education will make a number of changes during the coming summer in the list of text books used in the schools. It has been suggested that the teachers be given a voice in the selection of the new books.

Indiana papers printed, during April, accounts of rumored attempts of the Book Trust to get control of the entire book business of that state.

Tacoma, Wash. The board of education will not introduce the free text book system in the schools next September. Replies to circular letters sent out indicate that only seventy-five per cent of the common school patrons and fifty per cent of the high school patrons favor the free text books. Members of the board feel that the expression received on the question is not decided enough to justify the adoption of the proposition.

Ginn & Company's illustrated "Common School Catalogue" for 1906 has just been issued. It is a handsome volume of 176 pages, listing all of the school text books of this well-known firm. One section is devoted to books of an educational nature, which are not designed for school use but are intended for general circulation through booksellers.

Pottawattamie County, Ia. The proposition submitted to voters in the rural school districts of the county providing for uniform text books was recently defeated by a vote of two to one. It is stated that the American Book Company, which has contracts in most of the districts, conducted an aggressive campaign against the plan.

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Among the Teachers

PAY OF ABSENT TEACHERS.

Greater New York. The new rules governing the pay of absent teachers read as follows:

"Teachers will be deducted one-thirteenth of a month's pay for each day of absence, and refunds will be made in accordance with the following new rules:

"(1) Teachers' absences from duty may be excused without pay by the local school boards, on written application, indorsed by the principal and the district superintendent. No such absence, however, shall be excused without the approval of the board of superintendents.

"Applications for excuse with pay for absence caused by personal illness must be indorsed by the principal and by the district superintendent assigned to the school, and must be accompanied by a physician's certificate.

"No excuse for absence with pay shall be granted unless the application be made within thirty days from the termination of such absence. No excuse for absence with pay shall be granted in advance. No refund shall be allowed for absence exceeding ninety-five days in any one school year.

"Under clause (a) (serious personal illness), for each separate period of continuous illness, the rules regulating refunds shall be as follows: For an absence of one day, no refund; for an absence of two days, a refund of one-fourth of a day's pay; for an absence of three days, a refund of three-fourths of a day's pay; for an absence of four days, a refund of one and one-half day's pay; full pay shall be granted for the fifth and succeeding days of absence, to and including the twentieth; half pay shall be granted for the twenty-first and following days of absence not exceeding the ninety-fifth.

"Under clause (b) (death in teacher's immediate family) a refund not exceeding three days' full pay shall be allowed.

"Under clause (c) (compliance with requirements of a court), in cases where the court duty concerns the administration of the schools, full pay; in other cases, half pay shall be granted.

"Refunds under clause (d) (quarantine) shall not be granted for absences exceeding ten school days within the space of one year.

"No refund of full pay for more than sixteen days in the aggregate shall be granted to the same applicant in any one school year."

QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS.

The annual report of the school committee of Meriden, Conn., discusses the qualifications of teachers. The most necessary characteristics of a successful teacher are summed up as follows:

1. Practical good sense.
2. Love for the work of teaching, and enthusiasm in it.
3. Love for children, and a natural way of showing it, so as to call it forth from them.
4. Unflinching perseverance and firmness.
5. A clear, practical knowledge of all the branches of elementary science, particularly the science of juvenile minds.
6. Habit of diligent and persevering study.
7. Ambition to excel in the profession.
8. Personal excellence of character and purpose of the highest type.

Wilmington, Del. The following system for the promotion of teachers has been briefly outlined by the board of education:

Is she a good teacher? Ideals of order as proved by her ability as a disciplinarian. Her knowledge of subject matter—scholarship.

Has she kept up her study of educational processes and methods? Method and manner of presenting lessons. Her professional zeal; her pedagogical study. Her moral influence over pupils as proved by permanent results in character.

Does she keep up an interest in some branch of study outside those of her regular profession?

TEACHERS' PENSIONS.

New York. The trustees of the Carnegie Foundation for Advancement of Education have decided on the following pensions for aged college professors:

Any person sixty-five years old who has had not less than fifteen years of service as a professor, and who at the time was a professor in an accepted institution, shall be entitled to receive, for an active pay of \$1,600 or less, an allowance of \$1,000, provided that no allowance shall exceed 90 per cent of his active pay.

For those having active pay above \$1,600 the allowance shall be increased \$50 for each \$100 of active pay.

For retiring professors whose age is less than sixty-five a slightly smaller allowance is made. No allowance shall exceed \$3,000.

Cleveland, O. A system of pensions has been submitted to the teachers in the public schools. If one-third of the total number employed agree to follow the plan it will be put into operation. A provision is made that no teacher will be bound to pay into the fund unless he or she wishes to. The board also will be free to contribute or not.

The Massachusetts State Board of Education has given its approval to a plan proposed in a legislative bill which will authorize towns to establish a pension fund for teachers in the public schools.

Reading, Pa. Attorney S. M. Meredith, a former school director, declares that the Reading school board could not legally pension teachers. Recently one of the teachers was retired at half salary, after teaching for fifty years.

Teachers in all parts of the country are agitating the question of pensions for aged pedagogs. There are many arguments, pro and con, and on the whole the proposition is gaining favor in the eyes of many educators. In conjunction with this idea a few words about a teachers' association may not be amiss.

For thirty-four years the Brooklyn Teachers' Life Assurance Association has been in existence. It was founded long before teachers ever dreamed of pensions, and when salaries were low. The purpose was, originally, to pay little more than an amount which would secure a decent burial and liquidate the fees of the attending physician. It has been managed by principals and teachers in their own interests, without salary or reward, except that the financial secretary, upon whom devolves the principal part of the work, receives only \$300 a year. He is the only "salaried" officer. It can be clearly understood that the association is absolutely free from "graft." It has been made a practice to pay \$300 to the assignee of the departed teacher within three days after the death of the insured, and the managers are sound in their claim that it is the least expensive insurance in the world, costing annually less than 1 per cent of the amount insured.

Any teacher who has served three or more years may become a member by the payment of a sum equal to all assessments which have been levied from the close of their three years

of service to the date of their application. It will thus be seen that the sooner a teacher joins after being eligible the less she will have to pay on entrance.

There are enrolled 1,878 members of the association. During the year there were nineteen deaths, and only seven assessments of fifty cents per capita were levied. There is a balance in the treasury of \$1,703.45.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

London, Canada. The board of education has adopted a new schedule of salaries for substitute teachers. A slight increase over the old schedule is provided: Female teachers, \$1.50 per day for the first month, and at the rate of \$350 per annum after the first month; male teachers, \$2.50 per day; female teachers, acting as principals, \$2.00 per day; male teachers, acting as principals, \$2.50 per day.

Aberdeen, S. D. The scale of wages paid to teachers in the elementary schools has been raised to \$55, \$60 and \$65 per month according to experience and grade taught. This is an increase of \$5 per month in each case.

St. Paul, Minn. The teachers have organized an active campaign for increases in the salaries paid them. A schedule has been prepared and presented to the board of education:

Grade and Kindergarten Teachers—Minimum, \$600; maximum, except kindergarten assistants, \$900, to be reached by yearly increases of \$50.

High School Teachers—Minimum, \$750; schedule maximum, \$1,500; to be reached by annual increase of \$50, except in the case of those teachers now receiving the maximum of \$1,100, who are to receive an annual increase of \$100 until the maximum of \$1,500 is reached. A special maximum of \$1,800 to be reached at the discretion of the board of education.

Supervisors—Applying the term to those who supervise all grades and have no other duties, it is thought that twice the grade teachers' is a fair compensation. Minimum, \$1,000; maximum, \$1,800.

Grade Principals—The maximum of the grade teachers' schedule plus \$5 per month for each room in charge, up to \$1,800.

New York City. The women teachers have launched a campaign for equalizing the salaries of men and women without regard to sex. They argue that equal pay should be given for equal work. As there has been no question as to the efficiency of women teachers they claim that in justice and logic they should receive the same recognition for their services as that accorded to the men. At present women teachers are paid lower salaries than the men. For instance, a man principal of an elementary school receives \$3,500, while a woman is paid only \$2,500. When class teachers first enter the system the men receive \$900 and the women \$600, and the same discrimination is continued throughout the system, the annual increase also being proportionately different.

Kansas City, Mo. The school board has decided to make a uniform schedule of salaries for the high school teachers. There have been complaints in the past on account of inequalities and the board intends to obviate all cause for complaint.

Chattanooga, Tenn. The school board recently decided to put grass in all public school yards as the first step in an extensive plan to make school property a part of a "city beautiful."



AMONG AGENTS AND PUBLISHERS IN PHILADELPHIA.

By William George Bruce.

The conservatism with which Philadelphia is charged is proverbial rather than real. Philadelphia simply does some things different than other cities. What Chicago may overdo, as the result of impulsive action, Philadelphia obviates by practicing patience; what New York may do with a dash, Philadelphia does with a deliberate stroke. In brief, the old Quaker city makes little noise but gets there on time, and with both feet.

This "get there" characteristic is well reflected by the local bookmen, of which there are a score or more. When "at home" they are housed in offices which consist of the old time Philadelphia residence still so numerous found on Arch street. The white stone steps and shuttered windows lend an air of conservatism and domestic privacy. The entrance leads to the old time front parlor, which is now a library of books. The sitting room is converted into a counting room with bookkeepers and stenographers at work. The manager has converted the dining room into a private office, while the kitchen has been turned into a packing and shipping room. Thus you find the agency of Ginn & Company, the American Book Company, Silver, Burdett & Company and other educational firms at home in the old-fashioned Philadelphia residence building on Arch street.

Ginn & Company.

A massive copper bronze sign ornaments the entrance at 1413 Arch street and reads Ginn & Company, Educational Publishers. The window bears the names of J. F. L. Morris, Ross N. Hood and Howard A. Coffin.

The manager, Mr. Morris, is found in the back kitchen. His desk has taken the place of the old time cooking range, and a series of comfortable chairs have displaced the wash sink, the pantry and the old wood box.

There is an air of coziness and refinement about the manager. A well trimmed, blond mustache and a pair of eyeglasses greet the visitor, who, after he has made a closer examination of these two articles of ornament and utility, finds himself entertained by a youthful and interesting gentleman. While a first glance at Manager Morris suggests a delicate foreign prince, you have in reality a Philadelphia alderman before you. You will find it hard to reconcile yourself to this thought, more especially if you have a certain type of alderman in mind.

When the serious and thoughtful strain which courses through Morris' mental make-up comes to the surface you soon forget his youthful

manner and appearance. You have before you a man of force and character who is made to lead and to attain success.

Ross N. Hood and Howard A. Coffin are associated with Mr. Morris. G. G. Cleaver has charge of Pittsburg and Western Philadelphia.

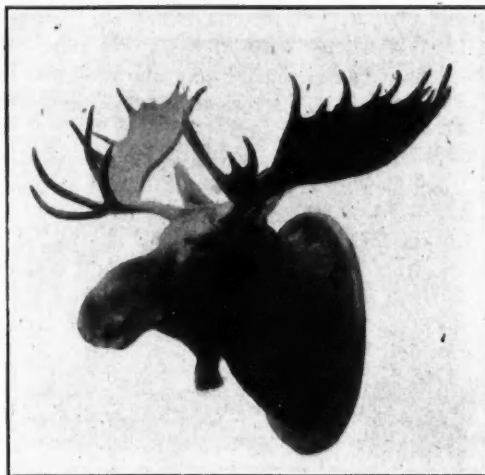
Silver, Burdett & Company.

The Philadelphia office, 1328 Arch street, of this firm is at present in charge of George M. Cake, who has been connected with the same for many years. The late Harry M. Trask, who was the Philadelphia manager, has not been succeeded by any one as yet, although it is thought a successor will be chosen within the next few months.

The firm's interests in western Pennsylvania are in charge of J. D. Anderson of Wilkinsburg, while the eastern part is looked after by W. E. Bevan of Mauch Chunk. The southeastern part of the state is looked after by Clarence Gordon, who makes his headquarters at the Philadelphia office.

American Book Company.

George M. Sayre has charge of the company's Philadelphia business. He succeeds the late Col.



NEWSON'S MOOSE

One of the curiosities found in the rooms of the Aldine Club, New York City.

John A. M. Passmore. Mr. Sayre will hereafter be assisted by Will S. White, who was formerly the Michigan agent for the American Book Company.

Mr. A. P. Flint, who has charge of ten counties in eastern Pennsylvania for the company, also makes his headquarters here. Jas. G. Stradling, Jr., has charge of the high school interests. Wm. Linn, the old time book representative, has retired and lives in Washington in peace and plenty.

The Christopher Sower Company.

The oldest publishing house in America is the Christopher Sower Company. Its beginning dates back to colonial times. It was established by a Sower and is headed today, as president of the company, by a Sower. It occupies its own building on Arch street. The old time prestige



W. G. HARTRANFT

The New Pacific Coast Manager for Silver, Burdett & Co.

of this historic firm is well maintained by its present owners and managers.

Its policy is a conservative one. It publishes text books that will stand the test of time. Only the best manuscripts are accepted. Its list is not a large one, but every book thereon has given the highest satisfaction wherever used—including every state in the Union.

The moving spirit of the house is Mr. James L. Pennypacker, who has been a member of the firm for many years. He directs its affairs with a safe hand. The secretary of the company is Mr. J. Miles Jamison, who, besides his office duties, does occasional field work, without, however, being confined to any one section of the country.

Mr. F. W. Bowen has charge of the company's interests in New Jersey, while John H. Holtzinger of Harrisburg looks after the state of Pennsylvania. F. W. Bowen is no relative of Capt. J. A. Bowen, formerly with Rand, McNally & Co. of Chicago.

D. C. Heath & Company.

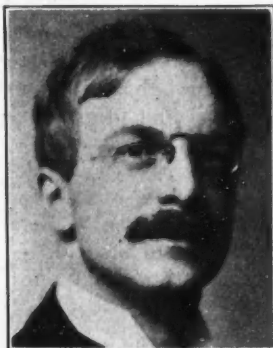
The firm of D. C. Heath & Company is represented in Philadelphia and has its headquarters, unlike the other firms, in a skyscraper, the Girard Building, corner Market and Twelfth streets.

Fred Gowing, who has been connected with the firm's Boston office, will assume charge of the Philadelphia agency. Mr. Gowing was at one time the state superintendent of Vermont. He has been in book agency work for the past five years and has been quite successful. Firms like Charles Scribner's Sons, D. Appleton & Company, Hinds, Noble & Eldredge, etc., etc., are represented in a general way, but apparently no one looks specially after their school book interests.

J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The Lippincotts occupy a large building. Their publications cover various kinds from a

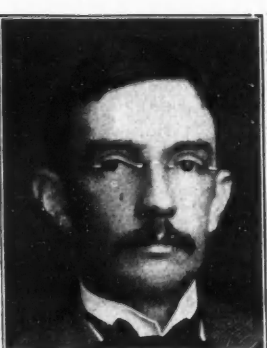
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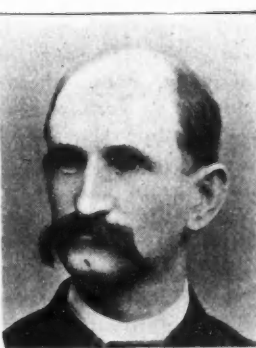
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Manager, Ginn & Co.



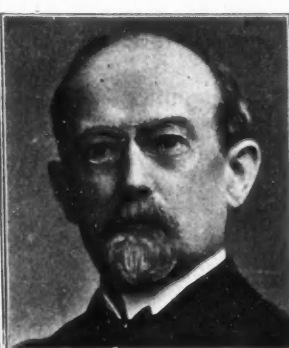
GEORGE M. CAKE.
Silver, Burdett & Co.



JAS. L. PENNYPACKER.
Manager, Christopher
Sower Co.



F. W. BOWEN.
Christopher Sower Co.



A. P. FLINT.
Penna. Manager, American
Book Co.



C. H. ROBERTSON.
Manager Educational Dept.
Lippincott & Co.

A GROUP OF PHILADELPHIA BOOKMEN AND MANAGERS.

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Rise Liars, And Salute Your Queen Ho, All Ye Faithful Followers of Ananias

GIVE EAR!

A Young Girl Said to a Cooking School Teacher in New York: "If You make One Statement as False as That, All You have said about Foods is Absolutely Unreliable."

This burst of true American girl indignation was caused by the teacher saying that Grape-Nuts, the popular pre-digested food, was made of stale bread shipped in and sweetened.

The teacher colored up and changed the subject.

There is quite an assortment of traveling and stay-at-home members of the tribe of Ananias who tell their falsehoods for a variety of reasons.

In the spring it is the custom on a cattle ranch to have a "round up," and brand the cattle, so we are going to have a "round up," and brand these cattle and place them in their proper pastures.

FIRST PASTURE.

Cooking school teachers — this includes "teachers" who have applied to us for a weekly pay if they would say "something nice" about Grape-Nuts and Postum, and when we have declined to hire them to do this they get waspy and show their true colors.

This also includes "demonstrators" and "lecturers" sent out by a certain Sanitarium to sell foods made there, and these people instructed by the small-be-whiskered doctor—the head of the institution—to tell these prevarications (you can speak the stronger word if you like). This same little doctor conducts a small magazine in which there is a department of "answers to correspondents," many of the questions as well as the answers being written by the aforesaid doctor.

In this column sometime ago appeared the statement: "No, we cannot recommend the use of Grape-Nuts for it is nothing but bread with glucose poured over it." Right then he showed his badge as a member of the tribe of Ananias. He may have been a member for some time before, and so he has caused these "lecturers" to descend into the ways of the tribe wherever they go.

When the young lady in New York put the "iron on" to this "teacher" and branded her right we sent \$10.00 to the girl for her pluck and bravery.

SECOND PASTURE.

Editors of "Trade" Papers known as grocers' papers.

Remember, we don't put the brand on all by any means. Only those that require it. These members of the tribe have de-

manded that we carry advertising in their papers and when we do not consider it advisable they institute a campaign of vituperation and slander, printing from time to time manufactured slurs on Postum or Grape-Nuts. When they go far enough we set our legal force at work and hail them to the judge to answer. If the pace has been hot enough to throw some of these "cattle" over on their backs, feet tied and "bellowing," do you think we should be blamed? They gambol around with tails held high and jump stiff legged with a very "cocky" air while they have full range, but when the rope is thrown over them "it's different."

Should we untie them because they bleat soft and low? Or should we put the iron on, so that people will know the brand?

Let's keep them in this pasture, anyhow.

THIRD PASTURE.

Now we come to a frisky lot, the "Labor Union" editors. You know down in Texas a weed called "Loco" is sometimes eaten by a steer and produces a derangement of the brain that makes the steer "batty" or crazy. Many of these editors are "Locoed" from hate of anyone who will not instantly obey the "demands" of a labor union and it is the universal habit of such writers to go straight into a system of personal villification, manufacturing any sort of falsehood through which to vent their spleen. We assert that the common citizen has a right to live and breathe air without asking permission of the labor trust and this has brought down on us the hate of these editors. When they go far enough with their libels, is it harsh for us to get judgment against them and have our lawyers watch for a chance to attach money due them from others? (For they are usually irresponsible.)

Keep your eye out for the "Locoed" editor.

Now let all these choice specimens take notice:

We will deposit one thousand or fifty thousand dollars to be covered by a like amount from them, or any one of them, and if there was ever one ounce of old bread or any other ingredient different than our selected wheat and barley with a little salt and yeast used in the making of Grape-Nuts, we will lose the money.

Our pure food factories are open at all times to visitors, and thousands pass through each month, inspecting every department and every process. Our factories are so clean that one

could, with good relish, eat a meal from the floors.

The work people, both men and women, are of the highest grade in the state of Michigan, and according to the state labor reports, are the highest paid in the state for similar work.

Let us tell you exactly what you will see when you inspect the manufacture of Grape-Nuts. You will find tremendous elevators containing the choicest wheat and barley possible to buy. These grains are carried through long conveyers to grinding mills, and there converted into flour. Then the machines make selection of the proper quantities of this flour in the proper proportion and these parts are blended into a general flour which passes over to the big dough mixing machines; there water, salt and a little yeast are added and the dough kneaded the proper length of time.

Remember that previous to the barley having been ground it was passed through about one hundred hours of soaking in water, then placed on warm floors and slightly sprouted, developing the diastase in the barley, which changes the starch in the grain into a form of sugar.

Now after we have passed it into dough and it has been kneaded long enough, it is moulded by machinery into loaves about 18 inches long and 5 or 6 inches in diameter. It is put into this shape for convenience in second cooking.

These great loaves are sliced by machinery and the slices placed on wire trays, these trays, in turn, placed on great steel trucks, and rolled into the secondary ovens, each perhaps 75 or 80 feet long. There the food is subjected to a long, low heat and the starch, which has not been heretofore transformed, is turned into a form of sugar generally known as Post Sugar. It can be seen glistening on the granules of Grape-Nuts if held toward the light, and this sugar is not poured over or put on the food as these prevaricators ignorantly assert. On the contrary, the sugar exudes from the interior of each little granule during the process of manufacture, and reminds one of the little white particles of sugar that come out on the end of a hickory log after it has been sawed off and allowed to stand for a length of time.

This Post Sugar is the most digestible food known for human use. It is so perfect in its adaptability that mothers with very young infants will pour a little warm milk over two or three spoonfuls of Grape-Nuts, thus washing the sugar off from the granules and carrying it with the milk to the bottom of the dish. Then this milk charged with Post Sugar is fed to the infants, producing the most satisfactory results, for the baby has food that it can digest quickly and will go off to sleep well fed and contented.

When baby gets two or three months old it is the custom of some mothers to allow the Grape-Nuts to soak in the milk a little longer and become mushy, whereupon a little of the food can be fed in addition to the milk containing the washed off sugar.

It is by no means manufactured for a baby

food, but these facts are stated as an illustration of a perfectly digestible food.

It furnishes the energy and strength for the great athletes. It is in common use by physicians in their own families and among their patients, and can be seen on the table of every first-class college in the land.

We quote from the London Lancet analysis as follows:

"The basis of nomenclature of this preparation is evidently an American pleasantry, since 'Grape-Nuts' is derived solely from cereals. The preparatory process undoubtedly converts the food constituents into a much more digestible condition than in the raw cereal. This is evident from the remarkable solubility of the preparation, no less than one-half of it being soluble in cold water. The soluble part contains chiefly dextrin and no starch. In appearance 'Grape-Nuts' resembles fried bread-crumbs. The grains are brown and crisp, with a pleasant taste not unlike slightly burnt malt. According to our analysis the following is the composition of 'Grape-Nuts': Moisture, 6.02 per cent; mineral matter, 2.01 per cent; fat, 1.60 per cent; proteids, 15.00 per cent; soluble carbohydrates etc., 49.40 per cent; and unaltered carbohydrates (insoluble), 25.97 per cent. The features worthy of note in this analysis are the excellent pro-

portion of proteid, mineral matters, and soluble carbohydrates per cent. The mineral matter was rich in phosphoric acid. 'Grape-Nuts' is described as a brain and nerve food, whatever that may be. Our analysis, at any rate, shows that it is a nutritive of a high order, since it contains the constituents of a complete food in very satisfactory and rich proportion and in an easily assimilable state."

An analysis made by the Canadian Government some time ago shows that Grape-Nuts contains nearly ten times the digestible elements contained in ordinary cereals, and foods, and nearly twice the amount contained in any other food analyzed.

The analysis is familiar to practically every successful physician in America and London.

We print this statement in order that the public may know the exact facts upon which we stake our honor and will back it with any amount of money that any person or corporation will put up.

We propose to follow some of these choice specimens of the tribe of Ananias.

When you hear a cooking school teacher or any other person assert that either Postum or Grape-Nuts are made of any other ingredients than those printed on the packages and as we say they are made, send us the name and ad-

dress, also name of two or three witnesses, and if the evidence is clear enough to get a judgment we will right that wrong quickly.

Our business has always been conducted on as high a grade of human intelligence as we are capable of, and we propose to clear the deck of these prevaricators and liars whenever and wherever they can be found.

Attention is again called to the general and broad invitation to visitors to go through our works, where they will be shown the most minute process and device in order that they may understand how pure and clean and wholesome Grape-Nuts and Postum are.

There is an old saying among business men that there is some chance to train a fool, but there is no room for a liar, for you never can tell where you are, and we hereby serve notice on all the members of this ancient tribe of Ananias that they may follow their calling in other lines, but when they put forth their lies about Grape-Nuts and Postum, we propose to give them an opportunity to answer to the proper authorities.

The New York girl wisely said that if a person would lie about one item, it brands the whole discourse as absolutely unreliable.

Keep your iron ready and brand these "mavericks" whenever you find them running loose.

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts and Postum

Questions and Answers.



Under this heading all ordinary questions on school administrative problems are answered. If an immediate reply by letter is requested a stamped, self-addressed envelope should be enclosed. If the case requires special investigation a reply should not be looked for in less than a week's time. Unless specially stipulated the answer will appear in this column.

Books on Rural School Architecture.

Question: Do you publish any books containing the plans and specifications of modern rural schools? If not, do you know where I can get several of these?—J. D. Eggleston, Jr., Superintendent of Public Instruction, Richmond, Va.

Answer: We do not publish any books containing plans and specifications of modern country schools. Among the best works on the subject of rural school architecture may be mentioned the following:

"Circular on Rural School Buildings," compiled by Hon. W. W. Stetson, state superintendent of public instruction, Augusta, Me.

"Designs for School Houses," compiled and published by the state department of public instruction, Albany, N. Y.

"Plans for Public School Houses." Bulletin prepared by Hon. J. Y. Joyner, state superintendent of public instruction, Raleigh, N. C.

"School Buildings." Bulletin of the University of Texas, No. 66. By A. Caswell Ellis and Hugo Kuehne, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.

"Rural Schoolhouse Plans and Specifications in Nebraska School Buildings and Grounds." Compiled by Hon. W. K. Fowler. Published by the state department of public instruction, Lincoln, Nebraska.

"Conditions and Needs of Iowa Rural Schools"—chapter on School Buildings and Grounds. By Hon. J. F. Riggs, state superintendent of public instruction, Des Moines, Iowa.

"Rural Schools" and "Village Schools" (4 books). By W. R. Parsons & Son Company, Des Moines, Iowa.

"Rural and Village Schoolhouse Construction," C. A. Kent, author and publisher, 5616 Drexel avenue, Chicago, Ill.

"Heating and Ventilating Small School Houses," Bulletin No. 3. By Hon. J. W. Olsen, state superintendent of public instruction, St. Paul, Minn.

Health of Teachers.

Question: I write to ask you what in your opinion, so far as your experience may have given you information, is the general practice of school boards in regard to regulations governing the health of teachers and applicants for position in schools. Do the majority of boards have such regulations? If so, to what extent are they effective and how much do they include? Special information regarding pulmonary tuberculosis will be appreciated.—McHenry Rhoads, superintendent public schools, Owensboro, Ky.

Answer: There is now a general tendency on the part of school boards to inquire into the health of applicants for positions. Some boards, however, have taken an advanced position in that they have established fixed rules guiding the employment of teachers bearing on the question of health.

These rules provide that the applicant must be of sound health and be able to present a certificate from a reputable physician verifying that fact. Teachers afflicted with tuberculosis are absolutely ruled out.

The rules adopted by the boards of education of Columbus, Ohio, Chicago, Ill., and Greater New York, as given herewith, will, no doubt, enlighten you sufficiently:

Columbus, O. All candidates for positions as teachers in the public schools shall present their applications in writing to the superintendent of

schools, together with a certificate from the city or state board of examiners of their moral character, and that they are qualified to teach the branches required by law in the respective departments to which the applicant aspires.

1. All persons recommended by the superintendent for teachers in the public schools (their first election) shall furnish the board a certificate of good health before their nomination is ratified.

2. Teachers having been absent one month or more on account of ill health shall furnish a certificate of good health before resuming their duties.

3. Teachers on leave of absence for one month or more shall furnish a certificate of health before resuming their duties.

4. Any teacher in the employ of the board who shall be reported to the superintendent, on good authority, as being in ill health, shall be by him reported to the Committee on Hygiene and Sanitation and may, by said committee, be required to furnish a certificate of good health, within one week after being notified thereof by such committee. If such certificate is not furnished within such time, the case shall be referred to the board for final action.

5. These examinations shall be made by registered physicians of the state of Ohio.

6. In case of an appeal from the judgment of the physician who granted the certificate, the applicant receiving the same shall present himself before the Committee on Hygiene and Sanitation of the board for re-examination. Said examination to be made free of charge and the report of said committee to be final.

New York City. All applicants for license must present evidence of good moral character and of sound physical health. The evidence of sound physical health shall consist of a certificate to be issued by one of the physicians of the board of education. This by-law, as far as it relates to the physical examination, shall not apply to applicants for license as evening school, vacation school and playground teachers.

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that applicants of both sexes seeking admission to the city normal school shall, after medical examination, be excluded for the following causes: Pulmonary tuberculosis, marked physical deformity of any kind, pronounced neurasthenia, or nervous exhaustion, irremediable defects in sight or hearing. Such organic disorders or such structural or nutritional deficiencies as may prevent the proper care and control of the pupils.

All candidates for certificates to teach in the public schools, in addition to the usual academic examination, are required to pass a physical examination. They must be classified by the medical examiners in accordance with the following classification, and all such candidates who are found to belong to classes 1 and 2 are considered as having passed the physical examination:

Class 1: Candidates without physical defect or evidence of disease or deformity and of a proper weight, size and proportion according to their several ages, and in a good state of physical training.

Class 2: Candidates without physical defect or evidence of disease, who may depart in a moderate degree from the proper height and weight of their ages and sexes.

Class 3: Candidates with such defects or disease as to interfere with the best work, but who are still free from any progressive, destructive disease. In this class fall those candidates with gross defects in vision, markedly bad hearing, valvular heart disease, etc.

Class 4: Candidates with marked physical defects or deformities interfering with good work, health, and candidates suffering from progressive, destructive disease, or with abnormal functional disorders, as, for example, severe dysmenorrhea.

A Promotion Rule.

Question: Can a rule providing that a student to pass shall not fall below a mark of 75 per cent in any study and attain a general average of 75 per cent be enforced as well as the rule given in Bruce's Manual? Is it reasonable?—Wm. Reese, Clinton, Ind.

Answer: Such a rule is, in our opinion, reasonable. It can be enforced just as well as the rule given on page 51 of Bruce's Manual.

Women on School Boards.

Question: Having occasion to want to know something about the question of "women on school boards," I beg to inquire what cities have them, how many and how long have women been on the board, how they compare in efficiency with male members, etc. I recall the value of your journal while I was State Superintendent of Public Instruction in this state, and it seemed to me that probably I could not apply to a better source of information than to you. It occurred to me also that perhaps you had an article in some issue of your paper upon this very question, which might give me the precise data desired. I shall be very greatly indebted to you for what information you can give me upon the above.—E. A. Carleton, Attorney-at-Law, Helena, Montana.

Answer: About ten years ago the idea of placing women on school boards swept over the country with considerable force.

It promised to become the fixed custom in school administrative fields to place women on school boards. Chicago had five women on its school board; Brooklyn and Boston had an equal number. Almost every medium sized city and many of the small towns and villages had one or two women on its board of education. The movement received its greatest impetus at the hands of women's clubs.

But with the lapse of time the idea waned and men once more took the place of women, so that many of the school boards have replaced the women by men. This, however, is more largely due to the fact that the women them-

selves have made no effort to be retained than to any opposition on the part of male members.

Boston has one woman member now; New York (including Brooklyn) has none; Cleveland, Ohio, Toledo, Ohio, and Grand Rapids, Mich., have each one; Chicago has three members. Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Detroit, Milwaukee, etc., etc., have now no women upon their boards of education.

You ask regarding their efficiency. Women are most serviceable in looking after the sanitation of school buildings, and in elevating the general moral tone of the schools. Their presence in the board rooms, too, has a refining influence upon the school board personnel.

There are several conspicuous instances of exceptional ability displayed by women. Mrs. Josephine Goss of Grand Rapids, Mich., Mrs. Pauline Steinem of Toledo, Ohio, Mrs. A. E. Hyre of Cleveland, Ohio, Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, might be mentioned in this connection. But they are in themselves exceptional women who would excel in any other duty that they might undertake.

The refined, level headed woman is always preferable to the dull and indifferent man. But, the average woman is not as well fitted for school administrative labors as is the average man. She is not as deliberate in judgment or action. She lacks experience in dealing with men and affairs—an experience which is necessary in governing a growing school system which must deal more largely with financial and administrative problems.

School Room Decoration.

Question: Some months ago you advertised in the Journal a firm in Milwaukee who were willing to arrange color schemes for school building interiors free. Would you kindly put me in communication with this firm?

Answer: Write to C. J. Jorgensen, Art Decorator, Milwaukee, Wis.

Disinfectant for School Use.

Question: What disinfectant do you recommend for schoolroom use?—F. J. M., Mankato, Minn.

Answer: The Wagoner Disinfectant, manufactured by the Wagoner Disinfectant Co. of Knightstown, Ind., is the cheapest and most practical.

AMONG AGENTS AND PUBLISHERS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Continued from page 16.

magazine to an encyclopedia. The educational department is one of many departments.

Mr. Robertson, who has been with the firm for many years, presides over this department as manager. He is an experienced man and has met with considerable success. He is extending both the list and the sales of educational text books from year to year.

The Departed Bookmen.

No one can enter the circles of bookmen and publishers in Philadelphia without being reminded that the spirit of the late Harry M. Trask, Col. John A. M. Passmore and Frank D. Curtis still hovers over them. This may be true in a lesser degree of the latter, who spent most of his time away from the Philadelphia field. But the former was referred to most frequently and in the most kindly spirit.

Col. Passmore was a vigorous type. He had attained a ripe old age and was active until his closing days. He was looked upon as a grand old man who had done much in his day for the educational interests of the state.

Trask was immensely popular for his amiable qualities of head and heart. It is seldom that a bookman in the course of a life time gathers so many staunch friends as did Trask. He was always cheerful and always helpful.

ACHIEVEMENT IN MOOSE HUNTING.

H. D. Newson, of the educational publishing firm of Newson & Company, New York, is a passionate sportsman.

In the fall of the year he shoulders a gun and hurries to the Canadian wilds for game. Last year in October he made a hunting trip to the Lake Temagami region located in Ontario, Canada, some three hundred miles north of Toronto. Here he laid low one day the finest moose, in point of size, weight and beauty, ever secured in that region.

The head of the moose now ornaments one of the rooms of the Aldine Club, New York, where it is a constant subject of admiration.

Hartranft Promoted.

W. G. Hartranft, who represents Silver, Burdett & Co. in the state of Washington, has been appointed Pacific Coast manager for that firm. He has removed his headquarters from Seattle to 325 Sansome street, San Francisco.

Mr. Hartranft won his spurs rapidly. He had served as county superintendent for several years and entered the book field about two years ago. It was almost a foregone conclusion, however, that he would succeed. A pleasing personality, a clear head, a good reputation, intelligent direction and an energetic mind were his capital. He makes proper use of it.

BOOKMEN.

Hinds & Noble of New York have consolidated with Eldredge & Co. of Philadelphia under the firm name of Hinds, Noble & Eldredge. George Gideon has charge of the firm's business in the Quaker city.

Albert L. Hart represents D. Appleton & Co. in New York city, or in the so-called metropolitan district. He is a vigorous, whole-souled gentleman who suggests the winner in appearance as he is in fact.

A BUSY WOMAN

Can Do the Work of 3 or 4 If Well Fed

An energetic young woman living just outside of N. Y. writes:

"I am at present doing all the housework of a dairy farm, caring for 2 children, a vegetable and flower garden, a large number of fowls, besides managing an extensive exchange business through the mails and pursuing my regular avocation as a writer for several newspapers and magazines (designing fancy work for the latter) and all the energy and ability to do this I owe to Grape-Nuts food.

"It was not always so, and a year ago when the shock of my nursing baby's death utterly prostrated me and deranged my stomach and nerves so that I could not assimilate as much as a mouthful of solid food, and was in even worse condition mentally, he would have been a rash prophet who would have predicted that it ever would be so.

"Prior to this great grief I had suffered for years with impaired digestion, insomnia, agonizing cramps in the stomach, pain in the side, constipation, and other bowel derangements; all these were familiar to my daily life. Medicines gave me no relief—nothing did, until a few months ago, at a friend's suggestion, I began to use Grape-Nuts food, and subsequently gave up coffee entirely and adopted Postum Food Coffee at all my meals.

"To-day I am free from all the troubles I have enumerated. My digestion is simply perfect, I assimilate my food without the least distress, enjoy, sweet, restful sleep, and have a buoyant feeling of pleasure in my varied duties. In fact, I am a new woman, entirely made over, and I repeat, I owe it all to Grape-Nuts and Postum Coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich."

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.



TEXT BOOK ADOPTIONS.

Continued from page 14.

West Union, Ia. The board of education for Fayette county adopted text books for uniform use in the rural schools:

Cyr's readers, Montgomery's United States histories, Blaisdell's physiologies, Ginn & Company.

Milne's arithmetics, Hall's number primer, Milne's algebra, Tarbell's geographies, Eggleston's history, Sheldon's speller, Webster's dictionaries, Spencerian writing speller, Carpenter's geographical readers, American Book Company.

Progressive music course, Silver, Burdett & Company.

Webb & Wares' drawing books, The School and Farm, Natural Method writing, Fairbank's Home Geography, Hoeschel's Essentials of Orthography and Orthoepey.

Cohoes, N. Y. Martin's text book on physiology adopted for high school use.

Jefferson, Ia. The county board of education for Greene county has selected text books for uniform use in the rural schools:

Bass' Beginners' readers, Hyde's Two Book Course in English, D. C. Heath & Company.

Halls' arithmetic primer, White's arithmetics, Webster's dictionaries, Eggleston's primary history, Goff & Mayne's agriculture, Carpenter's geographical readers (supplementary), Modern Speller, American Book Company.

Dodge's geographies, Rand, McNally & Company.

Krohn's physiologies, D. Appleton & Co.

Channing's United States history, The Macmillan Company.

Wentworth's algebra, Ginn & Company.

Graded Literature readers, English Words as Spoken and Written, New Era semi-slant copy books, Flanagan's drawing book, Bartlett's music reader.

Iowa City, Ia. The board of education for Johnson county has selected the following text books for use in the rural schools of the county:

Smith's arithmetics, Jones' readers, Ginn & Company.

Ginn & Company

Publishers
of

School and
College
Text
Books

378-388 Wabash Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Wheeler's primer, Graded Lessons in English, W. H. Wheeler & Co.

Stowell's Primer of Health, Silver, Burdett & Co.

Tarr & McMurry's geography, The Macmillan Company.

Masterpieces of American Literature, Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Judson's Young American, Maynard, Merrill & Co.

History and Civil Government of Iowa, Gantvoort's music readers, New Era writing books.

Chancellor's "Graded City Spellers" have been issued by The Macmillan Company in two new 2-book editions.

D. C. Heath & Company has secured seventy-four county adoptions in West Virginia since Jan. 1st, 1906.

Morgantown, W. Va. Colton's Briefer Course in Physiology has been adopted for the Monongalia county schools.

Sutton, W. Va., and the county of Braxton have adopted Thomas' History of the United States.

Grafton, W. Va. The only new adoptions made by Taylor county for a period of the next five years are, Shaw's Elementary Book-keeping and Business Forms and the Natural System of Writing books, published by D. C. Heath & Co., Boston.

Oskaloosa, Ia. The Mahaska county board of education has adopted the following text books for use in the schools:

Wheeler's primer, W. H. Wheeler & Co.

Progressive readers (5 books), White's arithmetic, Webster's dictionaries, American Book Company.

Heath's readers (supplementary), Thomas' primary history, Progressive speller, D. C. Heath & Company.

Brooks' mental arithmetic, Christopher Sower Company.

Conn's physiology, Silver, Burdett & Company.

Agriculture for Beginners, Ginn & Company.

New Era history, Iowa and the Nation, Bartlett's music book, The Writing Hour copy books, Flanagan's Practical Drawing.

The school book board of Ohio county, West Virginia, decided upon the text books to be used in that county during the coming four years, as follows:

Frye's geographies, Montgomery's United States history, Mother Tongue language books, Blaisdell's physiology, Spencerian writing books, Ginn & Company.

State and Nation, civil government, Christopher Sower Company.

Williams & Rogers' bookkeeping, American Book Company.

Supplementary books were selected as follows: Rudiments of Arithmetic, Flander's Primary Language, Westlake's literature, Christopher Sower Company.

PATHWAYS IN NATURE AND LITERATURE

A First and Second Reader

First Reader, 20 Cents

Second Reader, 30 Cents

Very beautifully illustrated in colors.
"The finest books I ever saw," said one Superintendent.

Admirably adapted for the Second and Third Reader grades.

These books show the highest workmanship both in mechanical skill and authorship.

SEND FOR SAMPLE PAGES.

University Publishing Co.

27 and 29 West 23d St., NEW YORK

NEW ORLEANS

BOSTON

Stepping Stones to Literature, Silver, Burdett & Company.

Harvey's Advanced Language Book, American Book Company.

Marshalltown, Ia. The county board of education for Marshall county has selected the following text books for uniform use in the schools:

Rose primer, Baldwin's readers, Milne's arithmetic, Natural geographies, Eggleston's primary history, Modern speller, Spencer's Practical writing books, Webster's dictionary, American Book Co.

Burkett & Stevens' agriculture, Mother Tongue grammars, Montgomery's history, Ginn & Co.

Tappan's Story of Our Country, Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Krohn's physiology, D. Appleton & Co.

Chandler's Iowa and Nation.

Camden, N. J. Adopted Smith's arithmetics published by Ginn & Company.

Rock Island, Ill. Adopted Walsh arithmetic (D. C. Heath & Co.), displacing the Hall arithmetic (American Book Co.).

Grand Rapids, Mich. This place is a veritable hotbed of opposition against the so-called "book trust." Heretofore the opposition has run in an undercurrent, but now it has broken forth and asserted itself in drastic resolutions by the board of education to sever all business relations with the trust. The specific charges are corrupt interference in city elections, malicious slander of members of the board and a menace to civic honesty and morals of the young. However, there seems to be a favorable feeling among some of the board members to retain a few of the books published by the company. These books are claimed to be meritorious and should hold their place in the public schools.

Desirable Books --- Just Published

Tappan's American Hero Stories - - - \$0.55
Suitable for reading in the fourth and fifth grades.

Tappan's Short History of England's and America's Literature 1.20
For High Schools.

Webster's Elements of English Grammar and Composition .55
For the seventh, eighth and ninth grades.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston, New York, Chicago

Sacramento, Cal. Colton's Physiology and Hygiene, published by D. C. Heath & Co., Boston, has been made the basis for the state text book of physiology.

Birmingham, Ala. The Alabama Educational Association adopted a resolution at its recent meeting condemning the irregularities and inaccuracies in the state text book law. The legislative committee was instructed to seek a careful revision of the law with a view of eliminating such features as work hardships and injuries.

Berry's writing books have been adopted for school use at Omro, Wis., and one of the districts at Manitowoc, Wis.

Pittsburg, Pa. The central board of education has adopted the following text books for use in the public schools: Rose primers; the Progressive Series of Readers; Prang's Text Books of Art Education; Somerville's Elements of Algebra; West's English Grammar; Ashley's American Federal State; Butcher & Lang's Odyssey.

Sibley & Company are represented in Chicago by Benj. H. Sanborn & Co. and in San Francisco by Cunningham, Curtiss & Welch.

Mahasha County, Iowa. The county board of education recently adopted the following books for use in the schools: Wheeler Primer, Progressive Readers, Heath's Readers (supplementary); Progressive Speller; White's arithmetic; Brook's Mental Arithmetic; New Era History; Thomas' Primary History; Conn's Physiology; Iowa and the Nation; Music Book, Bartlett's; Copy Books, The Writing Hour, medium slant; New Era Writing Speller; Bellum Helvetium; Flanagan's Practical Drawing; Webster's Dictionary; Introduction to Physical Geography; Agriculture for New Beginners.

Indiana. The state board of education met April 27 without letting contracts for new text books. The board will meet again May 14, and it is probable the contracts will be awarded then. After going over the bids carefully, the board eliminated from the list many publications. In awarding the contracts for grammars the board will select from the following: Wisely, Scott-Southworth, Webster-Cooley, Hyde and the Emerson and Bender books.

In selecting a speller the board will consider the Inductive Speller, the Rational Word Book and the New Era Word Builder. One history will be selected from the following list: Woodburn and Moran History, Montgomery History and Gordy's history. Selections will be made from the physiologies of Jenkins, Conn and Krohn. Comment was made on the fact that the prices asked for some of the books were higher than the Ohio public schools were asked to pay for the same books.

WAR ON BOOK TRUST.

Mississippi. The war between the alleged school book trust and the independent companies over the method of appointing the state school book commissioners and consequently the selec-

tions of school books has reopened with all of its old-time bitterness since the senate refused to concur in the house's method of appointing the commissioners by the governor. Two of the school book trust's representatives have been here for the last ten days, and in response to a call from its local employees, B. F. Johnson & Co. of Richmond, Va., one of the independent companies, has sent its representative, A. J. Gray.

The book trust, it is said, opposed the appointment of the commissioners by the governor, because, from experience in this and other states, it is alleged that the trust has discovered that if the question of appointing the commissioners is left directly to the chief executive it has a poor show as against the independents. The house bill provided that the school book commissioners, who select the books for five years, shall be appointed by the governor, but the senate amendment recently passed requires three to be appointed by the senate, three by the house, and two commissioners by the State Teachers' Association. This, it is said, is just what the trust people want, but the independents are fighting for the house bill, and thus the fight is on in dead earnest behind the scenes.

Under the present regime the house bill is the law, and as a result the trust gets about 27 per cent of the state's business, while the independents get the other 73 per cent. Previous to two years ago the trust had 80 per cent of the business, but that was under the old law, when the county superintendents, indirectly through appointees, selected the books. It happens that the teachers as a rule have favored the books belonging to the trust, so with three from the senate and two commissioners from the State Teachers' Association, as proposed in the senate amendment, the trust would control the situation. The present commissioners, appointed two years ago, as soon as the new law went into effect, have favored the independents, having been appointed by Governor Vardaman.

"With Nature in Colorado," a very attractive pamphlet, is the first of the season's offerings describing and picturing the beauties of mountainous Colorado. It is being distributed by the Passenger Department of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.

THE PALMER COX BROWNIE PRIMER

110 Pages Over 175 Pictures \$0.32*

The pictures themselves tell so much that the wee reader follows them eagerly from page to page, learning to read through the humaness and humor of his Brownie companions. These little fellows have delighted two generations of children, and their influence is often needed in the dreary school-room. Into this little book have been gathered the quaintest and most delightful of all the Palmer Cox Brownies, with a text that appeals strongly to the imagination as well as to the interest of the baby mind. In fact the text itself is, modestly, a literary performance, breathing the real Brownie spirit of harmless pranks and helpful deeds. It is simple, but without an inane page. Printed in soft browns and greens, the Palmer Cox Brownie Primer will prove a fascinating and helpful companion in the nursery and school-room.

THE CENTURY CO.

Union Square,

New York City

R. R. Johnson, Chicago, Ill., the popular manufacturer of window shade adjusters, has recently issued a small testimonial pamphlet. The book contains a general description of the Johnson shade adjuster and its respective merits and also half-tones of schools, colleges, office buildings and the like with testimonials of the principals, architects and managers of the same.

SCHOOLHOUSE DISINFECTANTS.

The Wagoner disinfectant has been tested in numerous schools and is highly recommended by the leading educators of Indiana and other states as the only practical disinfectant for school use, inasmuch as it is absolutely odorless, non-poisonous, cheap and effective. Its easy application highly recommends it. It is used by dissolving one tablespoonful in each gallon of water and sprinkling the floors before or after sweeping. If floors are oiled, sprinkle after sweeping. Any ordinary school room can thus be thoroughly disinfected in two minutes' time. It destroys all germs on the floors and then by evaporation passes up through the air and thoroughly disinfects the entire room. By sprinkling it in water closets it kills all odors in twenty seconds' time.

It is perfectly safe to use as it throws off no poisonous gas or odor like carbolic acid, formaldehyde, sulphur or other disinfectants, and can thus be easily applied in school rooms every day if required without any dangerous effects that would follow the use of formaldehyde or other disinfectants that emit poisonous gases.

It is cheap, selling in bulk at 25c per pound, and one tablespoonful making one gallon ready for use. It is put up in \$1.00 and \$2.00 boxes with sliding lid, for township school use; also in wooden pails containing 25 and 50 pounds.

Address the Wagoner Disinfectant Company, Knightstown, Ind.

NERVOUS DISORDERS

The nerves need a constant supply of phosphates to keep them steady and strong. A deficiency of the phosphates causes a lowering of nervous tone, indicated by exhaustion, restlessness, headache or insomnia.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

(Non-Alcoholic.)

furnishes the phosphates in a pure and abundant form. It supplies the nerve cells with health-giving life force, repairs waste, restores the strength and induces restful sleep without the use of dangerous drugs. **An Ideal Tonic in Nervous Diseases.**

If your druggist can't supply you we will send a trial size bottle, prepaid, on receipt of 25 cents. Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

At the Kindergarten.



Teacher—Now, Willie, how many commandments are there?

Willie—Dere wuz ten last Sunday, but Jack and I broke one, so I s'pose there's nine left.

The Difference.

Towne: Yes, Prof. Spowter is going in for politics. Why shouldn't he be successful? He speaks six or seven languages fluently, while the average politician—

Browne: Succeeds because he is able to keep his mouth shut in one language.

Miss Wellsly—Yes, I was graduated last fall, and do you know, when I said good-bye to my old college chums I was awfully affected.

Miss Vassar—I'm sure you must have been. You always were, don't you know.

"Johnny," said the teacher, "how do we know that the earth is round?"

"Well," answered Johnny, who read about graft in the paper, "we know it isn't square."

Unterm Pantoffel.

Lehrer: „Du hast gestern gefehlt, Heinrich. Weist du nicht, daß du mir in solchem Falle einen Entschuldigungszettel omb Familienhaupt zu bringen hast?"

Heinrich: „Mutter ist verreist, Herr Lehrer. Kann ich ihn mir dann vom Papa aus schreiben lassen?"

Graduatın'.

Sis is goin' to graduate;
Mother works till offul late;
Got a lot of wimmen, too;
Guess they never will get through.
Gemunnee, when they all come
How that old machine does hum!
Every woman sits and sews,
Makin' graduatin' cloze.

Sis is goin' t' graduate;
Things is in an offul state.
Cloze is piled up six feet deep;
Ain't no place to eat ner sleep.
Things is lyin' on the chairs,
Table, bed, an' everywhere;
Every place a feller goes
Has t' keep away from cloze.

Sis is goin' t' graduate;
She's shoppin' a fearful rate,
Buyin' hats an' gloves an' shoes,
Lace an' handkerchiefs—jest sloughs.
Never gets to school no more,
Graduatın's such a bore;
Keeps her busy makin' bows
For her graduatin' cloze.

Sis is goin' t' graduate;
Gee! It must be somethin' great!
Relatives 'll all be here,
Stringin' in f'rm far an' near;
Rushin' in an' runnin' out,
Can't find what it's all about;
But from what I see I s'pose
Graduatın' jest means cloze.

Reform Not Needed.

Two men sat at a table in a well-known cafe in New York City. One was a learned professor, the other a successful business man.

"What do you think of this reform in spelling?" queried the man of brains.

"Never heard of it," replied the other.

"Why, don't you know that it is proposed to spell enough, e-n-u-f; through, t-h-r-u; rough, r-u-f."

The business man looked blankly at his companion and said, "Huh, I been spellin' them that way for years."

The Public Weal.

"Are you going to vote for Highson? I believe he's running in your ward for a second term as school director."

"Yes, he's running, but I can't vote for him."

"That's strange. He's a mighty fine fellow and he voted to raise the new school, you know."

"But, good heavens, man, you can't expect me to support him. He doesn't belong to the party with which my grandfather was identified all his life."

"The Public Schools Are the Factories of American Citizenship."

Theodore Roosevelt.

Is the product of these factories satisfactory to you? Is the work done in these factories the very best that can be done? Have you provided the workmen with the very best tools with which to do their work?

If you have furnished them with **DIXON'S AMERICAN GRAPHITE PENCILS** you have gone a long way towards securing peace and harmony in the school-room, and the result of your efforts will be a higher standard of American Citizenship.

There is a vast difference in lead pencils; would you like to be introduced to the best? Then send 16c. in stamps, and samples worth double the amount will be sent you.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.

Jersey City, N. J.

THE TEACHER'S SIDE LINE.

When the Chicago newspapers made considerable noise of the fact that the teachers and principals of that city were engaged in "side lines," O. T. Bright, former county superintendent, wrote the following communication:

"I have read with deep concern indications of thrift among the Chicago principals. Such a thing certainly ought not to be tolerated and it is high time 'A Member' starts an investigation. The instances cited are flagrant enough, but there are others still worse.

"What villains we have in our schools, to be sure: Armstrong raises chickens, Bevans raises bees, Roberts raises fish, Ray raises stock, Tibbetts raises flowers, etc.

"I can name schools where not only the teachers all raise flowers, but the children are encouraged to do the same at home. Worse than all this, Supt. Cooley has raised a lot of children, and there is danger of grandchildren. He should be looked after at once, for he is still young.

"A schoolmaster in Englewood raised a dog last year. Another raised a flag pole in his front yard. But the depth of depravity was reached at Springfield, when at the state association a lot of Chicago principals got together in a room at the Leland hotel and raised h— nearly all night. I should be a competent witness in this case, as it was impossible to sleep in the next room."



Neighbor—You little rascal! Why didn't you greet your teacher?

Johnnie—'Cause I didn't want you to think I was flirting!

2 states (one for exclusive use), 2 cities of over 2,000,000 population, 7 cities of over 100,000 population and 18 cities of over 25,000 population have adopted the Southworth-Stone Arithmetics. Correspondence solicited.

BENJ. H. SANBORN & CO.,

BOSTON

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

Judson and Bender's GRADED LITERATURE READERS.

Reed and Kellogg's LESSONS IN ENGLISH.

Hutchinson's PHYSIOLOGIES. Peter's MODERN CHEMISTRY

MAYNARD, MERRILL & CO., Publishers

NEW YORK.

BOSTON.

CHICAGO.

HANDLING

The method will appeal who have face to solve it satisfactorily.



CHAIN BLOCKS

The equipment in New York City is large number in hotels and private dwellings. The coal is walk coal while the ash way.

The hoist by the Yale This is a high a trolley seat head room the overhead is shown a t

The Block danger what There is not order and the a boy can c

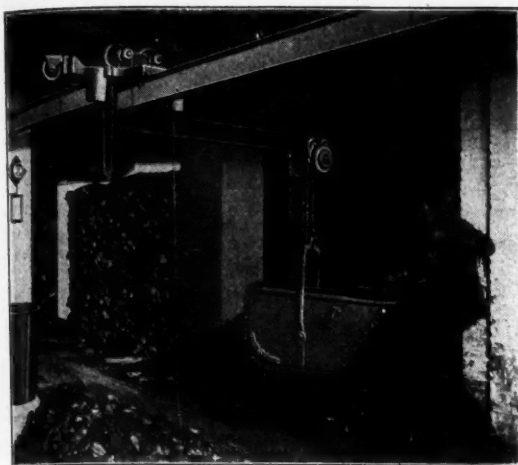
Such inst tory as well handle coal

FIRST IN

Under the cial Teacher nual conven last Saturd held for a g Enoch N. M test was o writers of l

HANDLING COAL IN SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The method of handling coal illustrated here will appeal with force to many school boards who have faced this problem, and have failed to solve it satisfactorily.



CHAIN BLOCK AS INSTALLED IN NEW YORK SCHOOL FOR HANDLING COAL.

The equipment shown is in a modern New York City school building and is typical of a large number recently installed there and also in hotels and other institutions as well as in private dwellings.

The coal is easily transferred from the sidewalk coal pockets to the battery of boilers, while the ash cans may be handled in the same way.

The hoist is a Triplex Trolley Block, made by the Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., of New York. This is a highly efficient Chain Block built into a trolley so that it is surprising what little head room is occupied. The trolley runs on the overhead I-Beam track. In the foreground is shown a two-way switch.

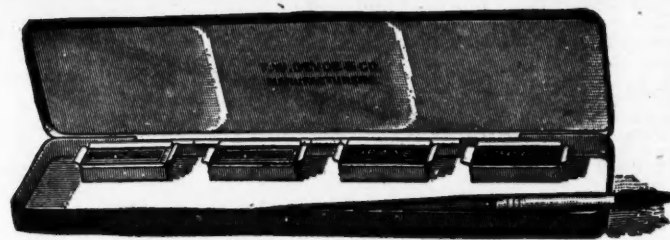
The Block holds the load so that there is no danger whatever connected with the work. There is nothing delicate to break or get out of order and the work is so easy and simple that a boy can do it.

Such installations make the most satisfactory as well as the most economical way to handle coal under such conditions.

FIRST INTERNATIONAL SHORTHAND CONTEST.

Under the auspices of the Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association, assembled at its annual convention at Baltimore, Md., U. S. A., last Saturday, a shorthand speed contest was held for a gold medal (value \$75.00) given by Enoch N. Miner of New York City. This contest was open to the world for shorthand writers of less than ten years' experience, the

winner being Mr. Sidney Herbert Godfrey, aged 28, of Chiswick, London, England, who was the only English competitor. Other English contestants represented New York, Baltimore, and Peoria, Ill. The dictation tests were each of five minutes' duration, the average speeds being 144 3-5, 166 4-5, 172 2-5, 191, and 200 2-5 words per minute. The highest number of words dictated in any one minute was 217, which occurred in the fifth minute of the fifth test. Contestants were allowed to transcribe any one of the passages read, and were penalized one per cent for each material error and one-quarter of one per cent for each immaterial error. Mr. Godfrey selected the dictation given at 166 4-5 words per minute, being an article from the latest issue of the Baltimore Sun. His transcript contained eight material and eight immaterial errors. The next highest competitor, Mr. Lafayette P. Temple of Baltimore, transcribed the selection given at 172 2-5 words per minute, making fourteen material and twenty-three immaterial errors. Each contestant declared that the matter dictated was new and unfamiliar. A committee of fifteen distinguished stenographers had charge of the arrangements, including Charles Currier Beale, official stenographer of the Superior Court of Massachusetts (chairman), and Edward V. Murphy, who has for the past forty years been chief official stenographer of the United States Senate. Among the consultant members of the committee were Mr. Bernard De Bear of London and Mr. Charles E. Smith of Toronto. A second contest, open to all without restriction, was held for a silver cup offered by Mr. John J. Eagan of Hoboken, N. J. For this, matter was dictated for five consecutive minutes at the average rate of 203 2-5 words per minute, but none of the contestants qualified. Ninety minutes were allowed for the preparation of the transcription. At the end of the proceedings Fred Irland, official stenographer of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., gave an exhibition of high speed writing on the blackboard. He succeeded in writing at the rate of 202 words in a single minute and read back his notes in one minute and twenty-eight seconds



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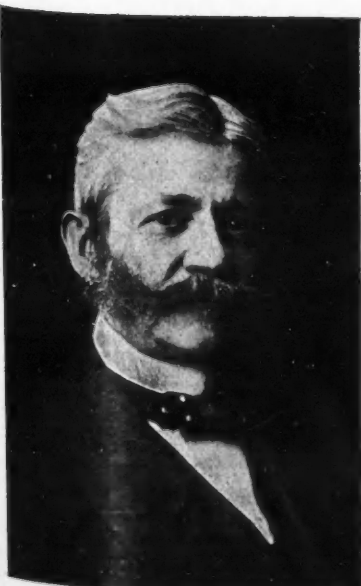
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with but one error. Four different systems of shorthand were used by the competitors, the winner writing his notes in that invented by the late Sir Isaac Pitman. Mr. Godfrey will hold the trophy for one year, when he must again defend his title to it. The silver cup will be offered again in open competition at the convention of the Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association to be held at Boston, Mass., in April, 1907.

Ward Sentence Builder.

The Milton Bradley Company of Boston has placed upon the market a new device of sentence building for Primary grades. This Builder is based on the Ward System of reading and is to be used in connection with the Ward Reader, part 1. It is put up in an attractive box, containing over 300 Sight Words with Punctuation Marks. The Ward Sentence Builder enables the child to become familiar with the Sight Words of the Reader. Write to the nearest Branch of the Milton Bradley Company for samples of same.

The firm name of the Lyman D. Morse Advertising Agency has been changed to the Morse International Agency. This change of name will not affect the personnel of the agency in any way. It is solely due to the growth and development of the business, which now extends to all parts of the world. The offices of the firm have been moved from 38 Park Row to The Revillon Building, 19 West Thirty-fourth street.



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ALABAMA.

Attalla—School to be erected.

ARKANSAS.

Little Rock—Archts. Gibb & Sanders selected to prepare plans for the erection of a school. A high school for negroes will soon be erected. Have accepted plans from Archts. Gibb & Sanders for the erection of a State Reform School. Plans are being made for an addition to the Fred Kramer school. Pine Bluff—Archt. A. H. Downey of Little Rock has submitted plans for the proposed high school. Clarendon—A two-story brick school building will be erected.

CALIFORNIA.

South Pasadena—The plans submitted by Archts. Marsh & Russell, Los Angeles, for a 3-story, 31-room, \$45,000 high school accepted. Sacramento—Accepted plans of Archt. R. A. Herold, Sacramento, for a \$150,000 high school. Huntington Park—Have decided on plans for a \$17,000 school. Melrose—Site selected on Bryant street and Patterson avenue for erection of school. Santa Monica—The board of education has decided to hold a special election for the issuance of \$60,000 in bonds for three new school buildings. Chico—Small stone school house about to be erected. Red Bluff—High school to be erected. Los Angeles—Archts. Dennis & Farwell have been instructed to prepare plans for a high school science building. Archt. S. Tilden Norton has been selected to make the plans for an eight-room school building to be erected on a site near the corner of West Twelfth and Oxford avenue.

COLORADO.

Longmont—Plans preparing for a 3-story, \$30,000 school by Archts. William Redding & Son, Boulder. Ramah—A \$20,000 school will be erected. Idaho Springs—Archt. Geo. Keyes has been successful in competition for the erection of a \$12,000 manual training school. Boulder—The University of Colorado will erect a three-story press brick chemical laboratory to cost \$50,000.

CONNECTICUT.

New Haven—Archts. Allen & Williams have captured contract for erection of the new Woodward school. Waterbury—Archt. Leonard Ashelm's plans for the Webster school have been approved. Archt. Joseph Smith has completed the plans for the proposed addition to the school house. Meridian—Will erect school.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington—A new school to be known as No. 23 will soon be erected under the supervision of Archts. E. L. Rice Company. New Castle—Will erect parochial school.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington—Archts. Wood, Donn & Deming are making plans for the geophysical laboratory for the Carnegie Institution on Pierce Mill road; cost, \$100,000.

FLORIDA.

West Palm Beach—Plans are being prepared for an educational institution to cost \$40,000.

GEORGIA.

Atlanta—A special election has been called for the issuance of bonds to the amount of \$30,000 for a new high school building. Shiloh—Small school to be erected. Naylor—School building costing \$2,000 to be erected.

IDAHO.

Sandpoint—Archt. L. L. Rand, Spokane, Wash., will prepare plans for a 12-room \$20,000 school. Coeur d'Alene—\$14,000 in bonds will be issued to construct school buildings.

ILLINOIS.

Hudson—\$10,000 school to be erected according to plans of Archt. A. L. Pillsbury, Bloomington. Bellflower—Archt. P. O. Moratz, Bloomington, is making plans for a township high school. Chicago—Plans have been completed by Archts. Worthmann & Steinbach for a school for St. Hyacinth's congregation. LeRoy—Archts. Spencer & Temple, Champaign, are preparing plans for a \$10,000 school. Irving—Voted in favor of issuing \$10,000 in bonds for a new school. Peoria—Site purchased in the Glen Oak district for the erection of a \$30,000 school. South Chicago—\$400,000 appropriated for the new James H. Bowen school. Sadorus—Plans are being prepared for the erection of a school.

Elgin—The Lord school recently destroyed by fire will be rebuilt at a cost of \$8,000. Peoria—Approved plans of Archt. Robert Hotchkiss for the \$120,000 high school to be erected on Lincoln avenue. Cambridge—Archts. Temple, Burrows & McLane have completed plans for a \$40,000 grade and high school. DuQuoin—High school to be erected. Watseka—The board of education has decided to make use of the present school building as part of the new structure. Peoria—Acht. Albert Klefer has submitted plans for the proposed Glen Oak school. F. W. Wanless, Pres. Pro Tem. Monmouth—Brick school building to be erected. Sterling—Petitions were received for the erection of a new building at the Lincoln school to cost not to exceed \$10,000. Danville—Will erect a two-room addition to the Grant school building. Corwin—\$8,000 high school to be erected. Aurora—The recently erected school building will be enlarged by the addition of an auditorium upon the third floor according to proposition voted by the school board. Belleville—Modern school building to be erected during summer months. Rockford—Tentative plans are being submitted for the erection of a grade school to be known as the Ellis school. Wilmette—Eight-room addition to be built to a grade school at an approximate cost of \$17,000. Pontiac—A new school building is in the course of erection and will be completed in a few months. Peoria—There are rumors that a \$150,000 manual training school with a \$5,000 equipment will soon be erected. Lovington—At a special election it was decided to erect a township high school at an estimated cost of \$12,000. Riverton—School building to be erected. Patoka—Archt. Will Inman, Shelbyville, has prepared plans for a \$6,000 school building.

INDIANA.

Mellott—Two-story, \$10,000 school will be erected. Royal Center—Archt. J. E. Crain, Logansport, has prepared plans for the erection of a 2-story, \$22,000 school. Coesse—2-story, 4-room school planned by Archt. Chas. E. Weatherhogg, Ft. Wayne. Lafayette—Archt. J. F. Alexander & Son have plans for remodeling school building for the Indiana State Normal School; cost, \$4,000. Hope—Plans prepared by Archt. Elmer Dunlap, Columbus, for a 2-story, \$30,000 school. Nineveh—Have prepared plans for a high school. Stillwell—2-story, \$10,000 high school will be erected according to the plans of Archt. Geo. W. Allen, Laporte. Clayton—Archts. J. T. Johnson & Co., Indianapolis, are preparing plans for the erection of a 2-story, 8-room school for Liberty township; cost, \$25,000. Rock Creek—\$7,000 high school will be erected. Logansport—Plans for a school to be erected at 23rd and Market streets by Archts. Grindle & Stiles were accepted. New Albany—Plans have been prepared for the new Scribner high school. Ft. Wayne—Archt. H. W. Meyer has plans for a 2-story school building for Adams township. Marion—School to be erected in Dist. No. 6. Bloomington—A 5-story dormitory for girls is to be erected on the campus of Indiana University. Cost, \$40,000. Delphi—One-room cement block school house to be erected. Hoagland—It was decided to erect a brick school building to cost \$5,000. Winchester—An 8-room school building is to be erected.

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KANSAS CITY

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Okemah—Archts. Smith & Parr, South McAlester, are preparing plans for a 2-story school building. Ardmore—\$120,000 will be expended for two new schools. Paul's Valley—Contracts let for school buildings to cost \$28,000. Tahlequah—A \$14,000 school building will be erected.

IOWA.

Waterloo—Archt. J. G. Ralston is preparing plans for a 2-story, \$20,000 school and a 2-story, \$12,000 school. Richland—Will issue bonds and Archts. Wade & Harlan will prepare plans for the erection of a school. Sioux City—Archt. G. W. Burkhead is preparing plans for a \$5,000 school. Greenfield—A \$25,000 school will be erected in the south ward. Carlisle—Bonds to the amount of \$7,000 voted for the erection of a school. Cumming—\$3,000 school will be erected. Ft. Atkinson—Parochial school will be erected. Waterloo—Two schools will be erected. Lawler—To erect a school. Sioux City—Plans for an addition to the Franklin school by Archts. Reinecke & Jenkinson accepted. Marshalltown—Plans for a manual training school and auditorium building accepted at an approximate cost of \$14,500. Anamosa—A new school house will be erected in Greenfield Center. Chariton—School to be erected. Hinton—Archt. G. W. Burkhead has been commissioned to draw plans for a two-story brick schoolhouse which will cost \$4,000. Logan—It was decided to sell the present school building and erect a new one. Stillson—Schoolhouse will be erected in District No. 4. Lakota—Will erect school to cost \$800. Richland—The proposition to build a \$3,000 addition to the schoolhouse was carried.

KANSAS.

Topeka—Plans preparing for the erection of a 3-story \$8,000 school by Archt. L. M. Wood. Wichita—4-room additions will be erected to the Lincoln and Franklin schools. F. M. Anderson, archt., Iola, prepared plans for two schools. Alma—A \$11,000 high school building will be erected. Concordia—\$25,000 has been subscribed for the construction of a new normal school and business college building. Kansas City—School will be erected according to plans prepared by Archt. W. E. Harris. Coffeyville—A grade and high school building will be erected. Fort Leavenworth—Two new school houses are to be erected.

KENTUCKY.

Owensboro—Archt. J. M. Whitehead has plans for an addition to the West End colored public school. Henderson—Plans are completed and approved for the erection of a \$20,000 school at Audubon.

LOUISIANA.

Melville—School will be erected. Marksville—School will be erected in the Fourth ward. Donaldville—The joint school committee of the Town Council met at the court house and opened bids for the construction of a \$50,000 high school. McDonoughville—School will be erected.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore—\$15,000 has been appropriated for the

KNAPP & WEST

Schoolhouse Architects

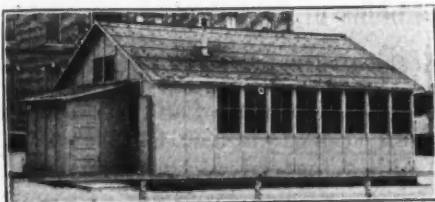
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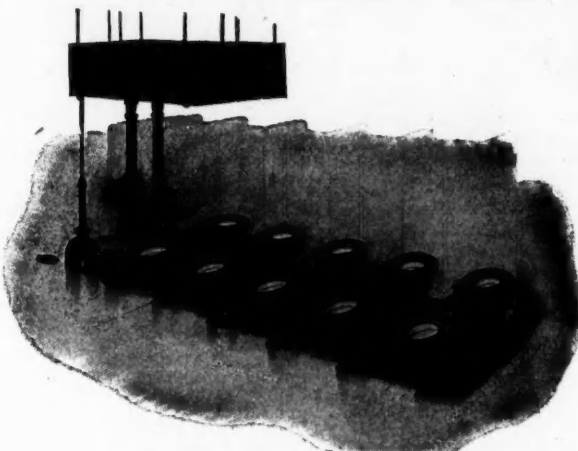
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erection of a school. An appropriation of \$34,000 and plans have been adopted for the school to be erected at Forest Park. \$50,000 have been appropriated for the erection of a large stone and brick building for juveniles for the trustees of St. Mary's Industrial School. St. Michael's—The Legislature has appropriated \$10,000 for the erection of a high school building. Annapolis—The school commissioners of Anne Arundel county were authorized by the Legislature to erect a new high school building. \$50,000.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Wellesley—Have selected Archts. Hill & James, Boston, to draw plans for a \$100,000 high school. Wenham—\$10,000 has been appropriated for the erection of a high school. Malden—Have selected a site on Cross street, at the corner of Eastern avenue. Plans are being prepared. Great Barrington—\$22,000 2-story, 8-room school will be erected according to the plans of Archts. Cooper & Bailey, Boston. Woburn—Work has commenced on the \$120,000 high school. Beverly—The plans of Archts. Cooper & Bailey for the new high school to cost \$100,000 have been accepted. Fall River—Bids were opened for the construction of a new school building. A 3-story brick and stone school will be erected at the corner of High and Pine streets. Holyoke—Plans have been completed by Archt. P. M. Lynch for a parochial school. Boston—Plans for the group of school buildings for the Girls' Latin School and the Boston Normal School have been completed. A brick school building will be erected on Cross street at the corner of Eastern avenue. Marblehead—Have voted to erect school.

MICHIGAN.

Traverse City—Plans are being prepared by Archt. F. E. Moore for the erection of a 4-room, \$8,000 addition to the Oak Park school. West Houghton—Acht. H. T. Liebert is preparing plans for the erection of a \$23,000 school. Bonds will be authorized for \$25,000. Jackson—To erect a central high school at a cost of about \$119,000. Archt. Claire Allen has prepared the plans. Kalamazoo—Acht. E. N. Arnold, Battle Creek, is preparing plans for the erection of a 3-story normal school costing \$60,000. Marquette—New bids will be received for constructing the south wing of the Northern Michigan Normal School. Appropriation of \$40,000 has been made. St. Charles—District No. 5 will issue bonds for \$5,000 for a school. Manton—Accepted the plans for the annex to the high school. Port Huron—High school costing \$69,000 will be erected. Richland—Acht. Fred Scheurmann, Saginaw, is preparing plans for the erection of a school. Calumet—2-room addition will be erected to the New Town school, and a 2-room addition to the Blue Jacket school. Grand Rapids—The new Sigsbee street school is rapidly nearing completion. Belding—Plans for the 2-story school building have been prepared by Archt. H. Wright, Ionia. Hancock—Acht. H. T. Lieber is preparing plans for an addition to the Central Primary School building. Marquette—A 6-room addition to the Central School has been decided upon. Detroit—Malcomson & Higginsbotham have been successful in the preparing of plans for the new John Monteith school to cost approximately \$66,000. Calumet—After conducting an open competition the school board has awarded plans for the new Laurium school at a cost of \$35,000. Iron Mountain—Contract awarded for the new high school to the General Construction Co. of Milwaukee, Wis. Houghton—Schoolhouse to be erected at an approximate cost of \$30,000. Albion—Addition to the Central College building to cost \$1,500 will be erected.

MINNESOTA.

Big Falls—2-story school will be erected in District No. 1. Minneapolis—An addition will be erected to the Sidney Pratt school according to plans made by Archt. E. S. Stebbins. Cale-

rairie—The plans of Archt. J. J. Waggenstein, Duluth, were accepted for the erection of a \$60,000 school. Minneapolis—Plans for a school on Nineteenth avenue and Thirty-fourth street completed. Plans are in preparation for a school in the Rosedale district and for a four-room school at Lake Harriet. Welcome—\$11,000 in bonds will be issued for the erection of a school. Clearwater—Bonds to the amount of \$5,000 voted for the erection of a school. Hibbing—Work has commenced on the \$85,000 school which will be erected at Second avenue and Lincoln street. St. Peter—Bonds amounting to \$25,000 will be issued for the erection of a high school. Thief River Falls—Plans of Archt. Strassburger approved for additions to the Knox and Central schools; cost between \$16,000 and \$17,000. Fox Lake—Will build a new schoolhouse. Little Falls—Schoolhouse to be built. Effington—Archts. E. Brielmaier & Sons Co., Milwaukee, Wis., have plans for a 2-story school building for the Sacred Heart congregation. Erhard—Will erect school in the town of Maplewood. Minneapolis—Acht. E. J. Donohue of St. Paul is preparing plans for an addition to be made to the parish school to cost \$4,000. Hancock—Acht. Liebert has been authorized to prepare plans for a 6-room addition to the present central building. St. Paul—The erection of additional buildings to Macalester school will begin this summer. Walnut Grove—New school to be erected. West Duluth—Ground has been broken for the erection of the new \$50,000 school.

MISSISSIPPI.

West Point—Bonds will be issued for the erection of a school. Canton—An addition will be erected to the school. Longbeach—\$7,000 school to be erected. Hutson—2-story, 6-room, \$20,000 school will be planned by Archts. Stritesky & Sweatt. Jackson—Two schools will be erected. Bonds for \$65,000 will be sold.

MISSOURI.

Maryville—Have selected Archts. J. H. Felt & Company, Kansas City, to prepare plans for the N. W. Missouri Normal School. St. Louis—Site purchased on Louisiana avenue for the erection of a \$12,000 school. Poplar Bluff—New schoolhouse to be erected. Also \$5,000 addition to high school proposed. Springfield—Will vote upon a proposition for a \$60,000 issue of bonds, the money to be used for the increase and improvement of the school facilities. St. Joseph—A movement has been started for the purpose of presenting to the public the proposition to vote \$250,000 bonds for improvements in the schools. Kansas City—A stone and brick school building will be constructed on Seventh street to cost \$37,000.

MONTANA.

Miles City—High school will be erected according to plans of Archt. C. S. Haire, Helena. Great Falls—Plans are being solicited for the erection of a 2-story brick and stone school building.

NEBRASKA.

Omaha—It has been decided to erect the 16-room Vinton school, at 23d and Vinton streets. Alma—Archts. Eisentraut-Colby-Pottenger Co., Sioux City, Ia., will prepare plans for a 10-room, \$23,000 high school. Uehling—To erect school. Grand Island—\$60,000 in bonds voted for the erection of a high school.

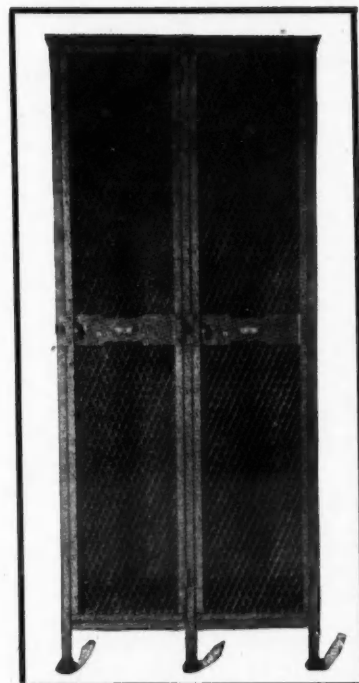
NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Berlin—Plans are preparing for an 8-room school. W. R. Miller, Lewiston, Me., is the architect. Nashua—Plans for the new parochial school have been completed.

NEW JERSEY.

Ocean City—A high school will be erected. Elizabeth—Will issue \$50,000 bonds for the erection of a new schoolhouse. Flemington—Voted to enlarge the school building. Trenton—Acht. H. D. Dagit, 435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., has prepared plans for a 3-story parochial school. Newark—A \$55,000 high school will soon be put under construction. Jersey City—Additions to the amount of \$43,200 are contemplated on several district school buildings. Kearney—12-room school building to be built. Orange—The new Orange High School will be erected on the Minahan property at Main and Cleveland streets. Bayonne—Another public schoolhouse to be known as Public School No. 9 is to be erected. Hoboken—To build a \$225,000 high school.

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NEW SCHOOLS.

(Concluded from page 25)

NEW YORK.

Albany—Arch. Marshall L. Emery, New York City, has been engaged to prepare plans for the erection of a 4-story parochial school at corner Plum and Franklin streets. Watertown—Voted the sum of \$88,000 to replace the Lamon street school and enlarge Academy street school. Syracuse—Plans for remodeling the Madison school will be prepared by Archt. M. D. Makepeace. Mechanicsville—The plans of Archt. Fred M. Cummings, Troy, accepted for erection of school. Gilbertsville—Archts. Lacey & Son, Binghamton, have plans for an addition to the high school; cost, \$8,000. Geneva—\$30,000 will be appropriated for improving the Prospect avenue school. Honeyoe Falls—Addition to high school planned by Archts. Fay & Dryor, Rochester. Jamestown—Bids were rejected for the \$75,000 south side school and a set of new plans will be prepared. Charlotte—High school to cost \$21,000 will be erected. Brocton—\$20,000 has been appropriated for the erection of a school. Albion—Work has been begun on the foundation of the new high school building. Buffalo—Plans have been prepared by Archts. Green & Wicks for a new building for the Buffalo Seminary to be located at corner Potomac avenue and Lincoln parkway; cost, \$75,000. Gilbertsville—Voted to expend \$10,000 in repairing and enlarging school building. Syracuse—Archt. A. F. Lansing has under preparation plans for the Academy street school building. New York City—Nearly \$15,000,000 has been requested during April by the board of education for new school buildings. Brooklyn—Three new school sites have been selected and recommended for purchase for three new schools. Water Valley—Will vote on proposition to raise \$2,000 for enlarging the school building. Catskill—\$40,000 in bonds was voted to be raised for the purpose of building another schoolhouse. Glens Falls—The taxpayers voted to appropriate \$20,000 for a new school building and site. Fairport—Will vote on an appropriation to build an addition to the south side building at a cost not to exceed \$10,000. Endicott—Will vote on the proposition to raise \$18,000 for the erection of a school. The plans submitted by Archt. E. W. Van Slyke were accepted. Rochester—An administration building and a schoolhouse are to be erected on Monroe avenue. \$300,000 in bonds has been issued for a new school building. Dexter—Work on the new high school building will be begun. Dispatch—\$10,000 annex to school to be erected.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Crystal—\$5,000 will be expended on improvements for the school. Devil's Lake—Newland district has voted that an addition be erected to their Consolidated school. Drake—4-room, \$6,000 school will be erected. Grano—Two school buildings will be erected. Minot—School will be erected in Botz district. Ayr—Schoolhouse to be erected. Leeds—Addition to school No. 1, District No. 6, will be erected. Latona—Will erect schoolhouse.

OHIO.

Blacklick—Archts. Henry Maetzel & Co., Columbus, have plans for a school. Belpre—School to be erected in Dunham township. Edgerton—Plans for an 8-room school have been completed by Archt. Chas. R. Weatherhogg, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; cost, \$22,000. Alger—Archt. B. F. Matthews, Lima, is preparing plans for the erection of a 2-story, \$20,000 school. Hanging Rock—Plans are being prepared by Archt. W. W. Franklin, Cincinnati, for a 2-story, \$6,000 school. Eaton—A \$10,000 Carnegie library will be erected, and plans will be received for inspection about May 10. Dennison—Archt. H. O. Wurmsier, Lorain, is preparing plans for a 2-story, 4-room high school and two 2-story schools, 10 and 8 rooms. Middletown—Archts. Peters, Burns & Pretzinger, Dayton, have plans for remodeling the South school. Pleasant Run—Plans have been prepared for a 1-story school in Special District No. 3. Dayton—Plans of Archts. Peters, Burns & Pretzinger for an 8-room addition to the Longfellow school accepted; cost, \$45,000. Massillon—\$4,000 school will be erected in Vinedale. East Greenville—Will erect schoolhouse. Dayton—A school for the Holy Family congregation to be erected. Collinwood—A high school building and a 4-room addi-

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tion to the Lakeview school to be erected. Searles, Hirsh & Gavin, archts., Cleveland. Youngstown—Tentative plans are being prepared for the building of a new school in District No. 8. Kyles Corners—Bids are being asked for a new schoolhouse to be erected on Science Hill. Columbus—Plans for a school building to be erected for St. Mary's parish are being prepared by Architects D. Riebel & Sons. Cleveland—Plans have been completed for a 12-room annex to the Outhwaite school. Cincinnati—The erection of a new model high school to replace the old Hughes school was recently decided upon. Lima—A new ward school for the west district will shortly be put under construction. Napoleon—Union school to be remodeled. Newark—Property on W. Main street has been purchased for a new high school building addition. Port Clinton—Schoolhouse to be erected. Graytown—Benton township will build a new schoolhouse in District No. 9.

OKLAHOMA.

Tonkawa—The plans submitted by Archts. S. A. Layton & Co. of El Reno for the new \$60,000 university preparatory school accepted. Shawnee—8-room brick school proposition has materialized and will be carried out.

OREGON.

Portland—Site selected for the Midway school. Baker City—2-story, \$20,000 school will be erected in District No. 5.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia—Plans adopted for a 3-story parochial school by Archts. Watson & Huckel. Penbrook—4-room school to be erected. Germantown—Plans approved for a twenty-four division school, at Second and Wolf streets, and two six-division schools, one at Seventy-eighth and Bulst avenue, and the other at Greene and Carpenter streets. East Pittsburg—An 8-room, \$40,000 school to be erected. York—Two schools will be erected, one in the Twelfth ward, at a cost of \$27,000, and the other in the Thirteenth ward costing \$30,000. Dubois—Decided to erect a \$6,000 school. Wilkesbarre—Plans approved for the addition to the Courtright avenue school. Philadelphia—Five elementary schools and one high school will be erected. Probable cost, \$750,000. Archt. R. W. Boyle, 1624 Chestnut street, has prepared plans for a 3-story parochial school to be erected at Twelfth and Lombard streets. Bryn Mawr—Archts. Baily & Bassett, Philadelphia, have plans for an addition to school building. Spring City—Plans have been prepared by Archt. J. V. Poley for a 1-story school building for the board of education. Johnstown—The plans of Archt. W. G. Eckels, New Castle, for three 12-room school buildings to cost about \$100,000 were accepted. Bristol—Archt. H. D. Dagit, 435 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, has plans for additions to parochial school building for St. Mark's R. C. congregation. Lemoyne—Contract for the erection of the new schoolhouse has been awarded to C. S. Strayer. Scranton—New school to be erected. Slatington—Contract for new school building has been awarded. Allentown—Parochial school will be erected at a cost of \$20,000. Chambersburg—4-story preparatory school to be built at Wilson College. Mercersburg—A dormitory to cost \$24,000 is to be built during the summer at the Mercersburg Academy. Charleroi—\$7,500 in bonds will be issued for the purpose of erecting a new school building. Franklin—Contract for the erection of the addition to the Third ward school has been awarded. Pittsburg—Archts. Palmer & Hornbostel have forwarded plans for the Margaret Morrison School for Women. Reading—New school will be erected.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Willow City—2-story school planned by Archts. Hancock Bros., Fargo. Armour—Voted to erect a high school. Volga—School to be erected. Sioux Falls—The Lowell school will be rebuilt according to plans of Archt. Joseph Schwarz. Elkton—Archts. Bell & Detweiler, Minneapolis, Minn., have prepared plans for a brick school building. Willow Lake—A small school is to be built.

TENNESSEE.

Chattanooga—Three schools will be erected. Concord—Plans and specifications have been accepted for the rebuilding of the Farragut school.

TEXAS.

Cooper—An 8-room, \$12,000 school will be erected. Granger—Archt. Henry Struve, Taylor, has submitted plans for a \$15,000 school. Temple—The city has

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voted in favor of issuing \$25,000 of school bonds. Smithville—\$20,000 in bonds is to be issued for the erection of a high school building. Dallas—A new parochial school to cost \$20,000 is to be erected. Jacksonville—C. E. Jacques is the architect for the school building. Dallas—The Holy Trinity College to be erected in Oak Lawn will cost \$200,000. Fort Worth—Tentative plans are being drawn for the erection of a model women's college on Arlington Heights.

UTAH.

Sunnyside—Archt. Rich. C. Watkins, Provo, has plans and will receive bids about May 15 for a school. Salt Lake City—Granite school district voted bonds for county schools. West Jordan—\$60,000 in bonds will be issued for the erection of schools and additions to the present schools. Richfield—\$20,000 school will be erected. Springville—Archt. Rich. C. Watkins, Provo, has prepared plans for a 2-story, 6-room school. Pleasant Green—6-room school will be built in the near future according to accepted plans.

VIRGINIA.

Norfolk—\$15,000 appropriated for two lots on which to erect two new schools. Barton Heights—The erection of a model school building is contemplated and appropriations are being made. Claremont—A 2-story high school will be built; cost, \$5,000.

WASHINGTON.

Seattle—Archt. James Stephen has prepared plans for a 3-story high school which will cost \$165,000. Centralia—Bonds will be issued for the erection of a \$15,000 school. Prosser—To issue bonds to the amount of \$12,000 for erection of a 2-story, 4-room school. Walla Walla—Archt. Henry Osterman submitted plans for the \$10,000 building to be erected by St. Paul's school. Aberdeen—10-room addition to Franklin school will soon be erected at a cost of \$18,000. Spokane—Tentative plans are being considered for a 12-room brick school building to cost approximately \$30,000.

WISCONSIN.

Sun Prairie—Plans have been prepared by Archts. Jennings & Kroneberg, Madison, for a parochial school for Sacred Heart parish. Valley Junction—Archt. Jos. P. Jogerst, Wausau, is preparing plans for the erection of a 1-story, \$3,000 school. Sagole—Will erect a \$4,000 school. La Crosse—The common council is considering the erection of a 4-room addition to the Seventh district school. Oshkosh—Archts. Brielmaier & Sons, Milwaukee, have completed plans for the erection of a sectarian school building.



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Concluded from page 14.

Baton Rouge, La. The state board of education has approved lists of maps, charts and globes for three years' use in the public schools of the state. Local school authorities will be permitted to purchase only from this list. Following are the articles selected:

W. and A. K. Johnston's Unrivalled, International, Grand, Imperial maps. Hoopes' Lithographed Blackboard maps, W. and A. K. Johnston's globes, sold by the American School Furniture Company.

Rand, McNally & Company's Universal, Globe, Columbia political, Outline, Physical, Birdseye relief maps and Up-to-date globes, sold by Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.

Politico-relief maps, Central School Supply Company, Chicago.

Bacon series maps, miscellaneous globes, Atlas School Supply Co., Chicago.

Pontiac, Mich. The board of education has purchased 400 desks from Herman Mayer, Detroit.

New York City. Contracts for gymnasium apparatus to be installed in the new Erasmus Hall high school have been awarded to A. G. Spalding & Son and the Narragansett Machine Company. Contracts for school furniture and blackboards in the new public school 64, were awarded to the American School Furniture Co., Richmond School Furniture Co., Slatington Slate Co.

Portsmouth, O. Furniture for new school building purchased from the American School Furniture Co.

Stuebenville, Ohio. The board of education has contracted for a Frick electric self-winding program clock to be installed in the Wells high school. The new clock will control eighteen clocks in as many rooms. The Fred Frick Clock Co., Waynesboro, Pa., are the manufacturers.

Detroit, Mich. The supply committee of the board has refused to avail itself of the existing contract for school desks in the immediate purchase of 4,000 desks needed for new buildings. Twenty-six cents can be saved, it is claimed, on each desk by buying now. The contract will expire July 1st.

Milwaukee, Wis. The board has purchased 500 Royal adjustable desks from the American School Furniture Co.

Buffalo, N. Y. Wm. H. Stockman, who owned and managed the Standard Cabinet Works, has gone into

bankruptcy. He manufactured curtain fixtures and disinfectant cabinets. Wm. H. Hotchkiss has been appointed referee in bankruptcy.

Mr. Gates Resigns.

L. F. Gates, who for the past six years has been western manager for D. Appleton & Company, has resigned to accept a partnership in Lamson Brothers & Company, one of the oldest commission houses on the Chicago board of trade. Mr. Gates will be glad to see his old friends at his new place, No. 6, Board of Trade, Chicago.

Mr. E. A. Schultze, who represented D. Appleton & Company in the Indiana and Michigan field, will be promoted to the position vacated by Mr. Gates.

DUTIES OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Speaking before the Teachers' Institute of the First Commission District of Dutchess County, New York, Benj. Hammond, president of the board of education of Fishkill Landing, N. Y., recently gave some pertinent ideas relative to school problems.

He said, that school trustees, whether in large or small districts, should always thoroughly acquaint themselves with the plain duties, powers and legal requirements of their position. Mr. Hammond contended that every regular teacher should receive enough compensation so as to easily save \$100.00 a year out of her earnings. Also, that for classes of boys from fourteen to sixteen years it is preferable to have men teachers. Some other ideas that he advanced were as follows: A man who is substantial enough in character to be employed as a teacher should receive an adequate salary so as to afford himself and family a good living. Rapid changing of teachers is a poor policy—a teacher should remain in her position long enough to enter into the community and come in close touch with the pupils and their homes.

The first duty to teach the child, asserted Mr. Hammond, is obedience to rule and law. That the pressing need of this country in every walk of life is to respect and obey all our laws and especially those which affect the rights of each person to "life, liberty and property." We must inculcate into the child these primal truths at home and foster and nourish them in the schools. Oftentimes this early training is entirely lacking in the homes, and in such cases it becomes a public duty for every trustee, teacher or school authority to furnish this character training. It is a value of the highest order to the stability of our country and the well being of future years.

This great work of character training, conscious or perhaps unconscious, should be the sacred duty of every teacher or trustee so that the common people of this magnificent country will rise above mediocrity and develop into moral and intelligent citizens.

SELF-GOVERNMENT TO BE TRIED.

New York City. The board of education is investigating the various pupil self-government plans, with a view of introducing the most feasible in the New York schools. The movement was begun soon after the agitation for re-introducing corporal punishment.

Two plans have so far had the most favorable consideration at the hands of the board of superintendents and the committee on studies and text-books; the school-city plan and the Ray plan.

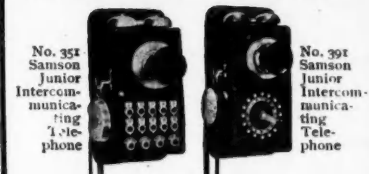
The underlying principle of both these schemes is to put the government of the school in the hands of the pupils themselves.

The school city plan does this by making the school a mimic city, with legislative, executive and judicial departments. Laws for the school are enacted by the pupils, under the guidance of the teachers, and offenders are arrested and tried and penalties inflicted on the guilty. The Ray system

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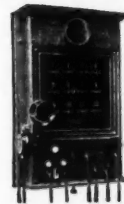
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The telephone avoids nine tenths of all school interruptions. The visits of janitor, scholars with messages, and teachers, are discontinued. Book agents, solicitors, and undesirable visitors receive a courteous but quick dismissal through the ante-room telephone. They get no further.

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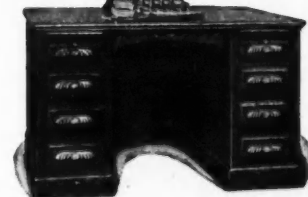
COST OF INSTALLING

We furnish inexpensive but practical telephone systems adapted to the requirements of small schools, while high schools, normal schools, and colleges are equipped with every economy and convenience known to the telephonic art. Specifications for installing and estimates of cost submitted on receipt of floor blue-prints, with crosses designating location of phones.

"Rotokell"

Telephone Switchboard

High School, Naugatuck, Conn.

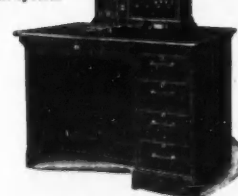


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is not so complicated. It has less machinery, fewer officers, nothing to do with courts or justice or with the teaching of civics. Its keynote is pupil co-operation in school government. Each class has a tribune who is the class representative from whom the teacher seeks information pertaining to order and discipline. Only after an offending pupil has been warned does the tribune report further misconduct to the teacher, who thereupon deprives the offender of all privileges until he makes the proper pledges of future right conduct to the tribune. The superintendents favored the Ray system.

Supt. W. H. Maxwell in his recent annual report called attention to pupil self-government as a means to aid in securing discipline.

"Expulsion from school and confinement in a truant school," he said, "are altogether too severe for most school offenses, while the ordinary school penalties, such as 'keeping in' and the deprivation of some privilege, are often, when enforced by the teacher, insufficient.

"They are insufficient only because of the source of the authority which imposes them. The child culprit who suffers punishment of this kind at the hands of an autocratic authority, such as the principal or the teacher, poses as a hero or a martyr. If the same punishment is inflicted by a jury of his peers, the consolation of strutting as a hero or posing as a martyr would be entirely removed.

"The efficacy of the punishment would be reinforced by the whole strength of the public opinion of the class or the school. The ridicule or the pity of his fellows is what the child finds it hardest to endure, and what he will strive most earnestly to avoid. In this psychological fact lies the chief reason for the success, such as it is, that has attended the different forms of pupil self-government that have been tried at various times in the history of education."

SUPPLEMENTARY HELPS IN THE STUDY OF HISTORY.

The May issue of the Teachers' College Record contains an interesting paper by George Edward Marker, A.B., (Univ. Ill.) on "Teaching Children How to Study History." Mr. Marker describes his experience with a class of sixth grade pupils of the Speyer school averaging 12½ years in age, and, studying the early struggles of American national life as outlined in McMaster's Primary History. His special aim was the development in these children of effective methods in study by efficient habits in reading.

The difficulties met and practically overcome by Mr. Marker consisted less in the formulation than in the application of his plans, as no experienced teacher need be told who is familiar with the bewildered helplessness of the average child in the face of the embarrassing riches of "literature" available for the study of any "topic," so long as the selection and limitation of that material devolves upon the pupil himself. But Mr. Marker feels encouraged to declare that by "strict" supervision and "strenuous" suggestion a "reasonable amount of real study was brought about"; and it is interesting to note among the "Supplementary Helps" found especially useful and practically fruitful, the following:

"The author of a primary text-book in history finds certain limitations as to space, illustrations, and full treatment of details, beyond which he dares not go if his book is to find ready sale and acceptance by the educational public. Hence, he often dismisses a whole field of interesting material with some such statement as this: 'The history of those days is full of thrilling adventure, narrow escapes and deeds of heroism.' But teacher and pupil are not bound by any such considerations as the author is forced to recognize. Hence, I asked my pupils to suggest a variety of ways in which they

could supplement and vivify the text, for I was convinced that the real vitalizing portion of historical study lay in an abundance of vivid mental pictures.

"Each pupil kept an historical note-book; into this were copied outlines of work passed over, reference to various books where special information could be found, and full notes and points on learning how to study. Pictures from various sources, illustrating the period of history we were studying, were cut out, classified, and pasted into this book. Magazine articles of an historical nature were cut out, then rebound by the children and preserved for future use; many advertising pictures were found to be illustrative of a wide field of American history. The Four-Track News, 'an Illustrated Magazine of Travel and Education,' publishes monthly many good pictures and sketches of old historic sites in America. The children found it a very helpful source in making their collection of pictures. In fact, they gathered more illustrative material than any teacher would find it wise to use. Extreme caution was necessary at this point, in order to avoid over-indulgence of the mere 'collecting instinct.' Historical pictures of the kind described have some value, especially in interesting children in their search for information. They like to select things that will make a considerable show of work. But activity of this kind is so easily mistaken by children for real study that, unless it is quietly restrained, the chief purpose of such illustration will be overlooked."

SUPPLIES AND FURNITURE.

Steubenville, Ohio. The board of education recently purchased 780 opera chairs for the new high school at \$3.70 a piece. A supply of adjustable side bracket chairs were also purchased from the same company at \$4.10 a piece.

The school board of Newark, N. J., after a trial in a number of schools, has purchased a supply of Milwaukee Dustless Floor Brushes.

Chicago, Ill. Contracts for scientific apparatus to be installed in the new normal school have been awarded to Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Central Scientific Co., C. H. Stoelting Co.

Portsmouth, O. The school board has awarded contracts for six hundred school desks and several thousand feet of black boarding to the American School Furniture Company. Mr. Oscar Fisher of Piqua, O., represented the firm.

Boston, Mass. Contract for furnishing paper for arithmetic work has been awarded to the L. J. Hammett Company.

Beatrice, Neb. Relief maps purchased from Central School Supply House, Chicago.

Philadelphia, Pa. Contract for adjustable desks awarded to the New Jersey School Church Furniture Co.; for typewriter desks and chairs to the Smith-Premier Typewriter Co., and L. C. Smith Bros. Typewriter Co.

Harrisburg, Pa. Contract for school desks has been awarded to the American School Furniture Company, New York.

Berry's Writing Books have been introduced in the schools at Menasha and Kaukauna, Wis. B. D. Berry & Co., Chicago, are the publishers.

New York, N. Y. Contracts for school furniture for public school 149 have been awarded to Robert C. Ogden and the Richmond School Furniture Co.; for blackboards to Henry Long.

New York City, N. Y. Contracts for furniture and blackboards for new public school 151 have been awarded to Abraham & Straus and the Slatington Slate Company, respectively.

BOOKMEN.

W. S. Smythe, Sr., western manager of D. C. Heath & Co., did not go South last winter as he has each year for several years past. His health was excellent and he is once more in a condition to brave northern winters. Winfield S.

Smythe, Jr., is now filling the assistant managership and proving a strong-aid to the senior.

Mr. H. E. Hayes, who was formerly with D. Appleton & Co., is now with the Imperial Publishing Co., 27 East 22nd street, New York. Mr. George T. Finn is the manager.

Agent Hodgson, formerly with Silver, Burdett & Co., has gone into business for himself. He has gotten out a series of readers for the Manila schools and now spends most of his time in the Philippine Islands.

Bayard Green, son of Dr. James M. Green, president of the State Normal School, Trenton, N. J., has become an agent for the University Publishing Company, New York.

Mr. H. D. Bartlett, superintendent of schools at Medina, N. Y., has accepted a position with D. Appleton & Company. Mr. Bartlett will be the New York state representative for the firm, a position he is well fitted to hold by reason of his intimate knowledge of New York school conditions.

Mr. Wm. H. Tapley, president of the Milton Bradley Company, Springfield, Mass., attended the meeting of the International Kindergarten Union at Milwaukee. Mr. W. T. Dix, of the Thomas Charles Company, Chicago, was also at the convention.

Mr. Wm. H. Losch, agent for D. C. Heath & Co., who makes his headquarters at Fairmont, W. Va., has been engaged in securing county adoptions in West Virginia since January 1st.

The Boston office of D. Appleton & Company is now in charge of Mr. J. F. Ryan, formerly superintendent of schools at Calais, Me.

Mr. R. C. Lane, who worked for D. Appleton & Company in their Chicago office, has gone into the field for the company in Michigan.

Columbus, O. James A. Williams has retired as secretary of the school board after a continuous service of eleven years. His predecessor was Ossian D. Barron and his successor will be Col. H. P. Judd.

HARD TO DROP, But Many Drop It.

A young Calif. wife talks about coffee:

"It was hard to drop Mocha and Java and give Postum Food Coffee a trial, but my nerves were so shattered that I was a nervous wreck and of course that means all kinds of ails.

"At first I thought bicycle riding caused it and I gave it up, but my condition remained unchanged. I did not want to acknowledge coffee caused the trouble for I was very fond of it. At that time a friend came to live with us, and I noticed that after he had been with us a week he would not drink his coffee any more. I asked him the reason. He replied, 'I have not had a headache since I left off drinking coffee, some months ago, till last week, when I began again, here at your table. I don't see how anyone can like coffee, anyway, after drinking Postum!'

"I said nothing, but at once ordered a package of Postum. That was five months ago, and we have drank no other coffee since, except on two occasions when we had company, and the result each time was that my husband could not sleep, but lay awake and tossed and talked half the night. We were convinced that coffee caused his suffering, so he returned to Postum Food Coffee, convinced that the old kind was an enemy, instead of a friend, and he is troubled no more by insomnia.

"I, myself, have gained 8 pounds in weight, and my nerves have ceased to quiver. It seems so easy now to quit the old coffee that caused our aches and ails and take up Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. There's a reason.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.